CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28478—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3068	500	G. W. F. Browne.	10th July
B.I. ORIENTAL	6945	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3937	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3068	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3068	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3068	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	3970	600	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. ROHILLA	3357	700		24th "
† ASSAM	3068	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	6945	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
ROHILLA	3357	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	320	W. P. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A.R. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Service serves at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	900	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,500	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,300	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay June 24, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abray	3389	8th July.
ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles Steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
This Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 12th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book" for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR KEEPING CHEROOTS AND OTHER ARTICLES
That are affected by the Damp of the Monsoon.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	2-8	3-4	4-8	5-4	9-8 each.
Credit	2-12	3-10	5-0	5-12	10-8 "

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS: UMBRELLAS!!

WILL WEAR.

	GENTLEMEN'S.		
Cash	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 13 8
Credit	" 9 8	" 12 0	" 15 0
	GENTLEMEN'S SILVER MOUNTED.		
Cash	Rs. 16 0		Rs. 18 8
Credit	" 18 0		" 21 0
	LADIES'.		
Cash	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 13 8
Credit	" 12 0	" 14 0	" 15 0
	BETTER QUALITIES.		
Cash	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 0
Credit	" 17 0	" 18 0	" 20 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES
With the Waterproofing between two Textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	35-8	36-8	37-8	38-8	41-8	
Credit "	39-8	40-8	41-8	42-12	46	

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF COATS.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	10	10-8	11	12	13	
Credit "	11	12	12-8	13-8	14-8	

Leggings to match above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each..... " 4 0 4 8

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8	19-8	
Credit "	17-8	18-8	19-8	20-8	22-8	

Leggings to match above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each ..... " 4 0 4 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid, each " 12 8 14 0
Saddle Covers..... each " 7 0 8 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S COMPLETE

"In respect both to matter and style the book is extremely creditable to the publishers, and the price is within the reach of all."—*Times of India.*

KEMP & CO.'S
COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH.
For India and the Tropics.

Gives all necessary information regarding:—
ACCIDENTS,
EMERGENCIES,
Practical Hints for the Treatment of over 150 common complaints.
SICKNESS,
OPERATIONS,
HYGIENE,
NURSING, &c.
Should be in every Household in India.

Limp Roan, Pocket Size. Price, Re. 1-8.

"A work like the one under notice must come as an inestimable boon. We trust that the "Complete Guide to Health" will meet with the hearty appreciation it deserves, and survive through many editions."—*English Mail.*

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY, 13TH JULY 1891,
AND FIVE SUBSEQUENT DAYS
AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.

PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.
CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
1891,
HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.
WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

PURE WATER

It is the opinion of Leading Medical men, that many illnesses are due in a great measure to the impurities found in ordinary drinking water.

VERSUS

SICKNESS.

This danger at least can be avoided by all, as we supply a first-rate coir covered FILTER complete for RUPEES EIGHT ONLY.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

DRIVE AWAY THE "COLD FIEND."

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is the only reliable, never failing, and sure remedy that kills and exterminates totally INFLUENZA, MICROBES, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, CHILL, AGUE, MALARIAL and BILIOUS FEVERS of all types and grades; is a sure cure for all Remittent, Intermittent, and Jungle Fevers. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. Eradicates and neutralises the poison from the system. Tones the Liver and System against its return. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8, Fluid or Pills.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

The CHEMIST and DRUGGIST says, "It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant." Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Disease arising from irregular action of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, and whole of the Alimentary Tract. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market, &c.—POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
CASH PRICES.

FRENCH WINES.	Cash Prices. Doz.	qts.
* ST. JULIEN MEDOC, fine body and bouquet	Rs. 10	12
* PAUILLAC MEDOC, a really good wine	" 15	0
DEJEUNER, good body, fine bouquet	" 12	0
* CHATEAU LAMARQUE, ripe and a mellow dinner claret	" 18	0
* MARGAUX MEDOC, old, good flavour	" 23	0
* CHATEAU LAROSE, a charming wine	" 27	0
* CHATEAU LAFITTE, choicest vintage	" 34	0

* We have the above in Pints.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.		
OCEANA ST. JULIEN, fine full bodied	" 21	0
Do. HERMITAGE, superior character	" 20	0
HERMITAGE, ST. HUBERT'S drier than above	" 21	0
CHASSELAS, ST. HUBERT'S, pure white wine	" 21	0
OCEANA HOCK, a fine generous wine	" 21	0
ITALIAN WINES.		
CASTEL RICALDONE, good dinner wine	Rs. 22	8
CHIANTI IN FLASKS, very fine	" 21	0
CAPRI G. SCALA, delicious white wine	" 18	0
VERMOUTH CINZANO, delicate Italian wine	" 18	0

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. PHILLIPS & CO. LD. POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

	Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy ..... Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis ..... "	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours ..... "	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis ..... "	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft ..... "	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns ..... "	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis ..... "	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above ..... from per suit	10	8

THORPE & CO. {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.

In aid of the Commemoration Fund
In Honour of BACHOOBAI and PEROJBAI,
Late of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy,
AN AMATEUR CONCERT
OF POPULAR GUJERATI SONGS.
IN PRAISE OF FEMALE PIETY AND VIRTUE.

Admission—Single Ticket, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets to admit 4 Persons, Rs. 5.
Tickets to be had at the Native General Library and the *Buztar Askara* Press.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

THE MacIvor Line S.S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, July 6, 1891. Agents.

MR. N. S. GLAZEBROOK has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1891.

DOLLS!
DOLLS!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 12 to Rupees 15 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
ICED CONFECTIONERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

IN consequence of one of the TWO HORSE WARDS in the above Hospital undergoing repairs and alterations, the Committee have resolved TO STOP from to-day, until further notice, the ADMISSION of HORSES belonging to private individuals as paying patients in the above Hospital for treatment.

K. M. SHROFF,
7th July. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M., notice to the following effect will be moved by Dinsha E. Wacha, Esq.:—That the Commissioner be requested to submit the details of the estimates referred to in item No. 10.

2. That complaints made to the Corporation should in the first instance be brought to the notice of or heard by the Corporation; and that petitions to them be printed and circulated.

3. That the Standing Committee be recommended to adopt the accompanying form of Municipal 'quarterly and progressive' accounts in the place of the one now in use.

4. That the Corporation desires that the lighting of the Mayo Road shall be immediately taken in hand by the Municipal Commissioner.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 7th July, 1891. Municipal Secretary.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for
[illegible]
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In want of really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to know
the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED DAILY BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of his
SPECIALITIES:—

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture... .....per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... "	½	"	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture "	1	"	3	4
Do. do. "	½	"	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye. "	¼	"	0	14
Golden Fleece ... . "	½	"	1	12
Virginia Shag ..... "	½	"	1	12
Latakia ..... "	½	"	1	12

WARRANTED FRESH, PURE AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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F. De BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Terms for shorter periods on application.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZENDARI.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 565 of 1889 (Dhunbaiji vs. Nowroji Bomanji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 p.m.

All the fazendari right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Old Sonapore Lane, containing by admeasurement 3857 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 987 and standing in the books of the Collector of land revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Vinayeckrao Jugganath Sunkersett, on the east by the property of Hurrichand Moroba, Nanabhoy Moroba and Dinanath Moroba, and partly by property of Sitabai, wife of Hariba Dhonduba, and others, on the south partly by the property of Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee, partly by Old Sonapore Lane and partly by property of Hormasjee Limjee Bottlewalla and on the west partly by property of Hajee Ebrahim and others, and partly by the property of Hormasjee Limjee Bottlewalla.

The property yields a fazendari rent of Rs. 351-14-9 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., attorneys for the Special Commissioner and Receiver, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of McCALLUMS, Esq., consisting of valuable books, tables, chairs, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, medicine chest, cooking utensils, and many other sundry articles.

The above will be on view from Thursday next.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14, 2½, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built single-seated office brougham.
1 iron grey gulf Arab, 4 years old, goes in single and double harness, carries a lady, makes a good hunter and splendid charger. Has very good spaces, up to any weight, height 16 hands.
1 good looking grey Arab, about 14-2½, age about 8, goes in single and double harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 8, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1891, at 4-30 p.m., the following property by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Moosa Hajee Aboo, an insolvent, with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, otherwise called Don Tar First Row without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 189 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 52, and now under B Ward, No. 2690, and Street Nos. 231 to 235, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Kambekar Street, on the north by the house of Memon Joosub Rahiman, and on the south by the house of Hajee Hajee Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, July 8, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Bai Jeewunbai, widow of Hormusjee Dorabjee Kotwal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Hoosein Hyderally, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of March, 1889, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Temkar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 66 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3824, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 141 and street Nos. 26 and 28, and this year by the [illegible] aforesaid Temkar Street, on the west by the property of Reuben David, and on the south by the property of Hayal Bebee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT [illegible]

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sha Tezpal Corsey and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sadanund Essoba in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1890, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the western side thereof in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old New No. 10 and 11, new No. 1 to 42, old survey Nos. 125 and 125, and New Survey No. 2-3061, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 351, then under No. 218, and now under street No. 516, 548, and ward No. 133, bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crokery and glassware, a large size musical box, nearly new Singer's foot sewing machine, iron safe with Chubb's lock on stand, handsome clocks, handsome fish aquarium on stand with gold fishes, rich China and Japanese table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, canary bird, sweet-toned square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, large size cooking stove with utensils, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. BLACK, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 8, 1891.

WINES! WINES!!
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—
WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'S.
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'S.
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
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CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
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CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'S.
JEAN BARTON & Co.
Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 Per Share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 13th July, 1891, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 7th July, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891. Agents.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, claiming against the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, who died at Edgar House, Comts, near Stow Market, in the County of Suffolk, on the 19th day of June, 1887, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 23rd day of April, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay to ALEXANDER McLAGGAN, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., at Bombay, on or before the 17th day of July, 1891, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of hers in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Spring Steel of the following descriptions, viz:—

5 in. by 5/16 in.	about	9	tons.
3½ in. by ⅜ in.	"	51	"
4½ in. by ½ in.	"	8	"
4 in. by ⅝ in.	"	10	"

Tenders may be submitted for the whole quantity or for lots of not less than one ton.

Forms of Tender and further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper's Office at Lucknow upon payment of Re. 1.

Tenders will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lucknow up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1891.

ERNEST T. ANTHONY,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Lucknow, 24th June 1891.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas.....	1,600
Total.....	4,800
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara.....	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara.....	1,700
Total.....	3,600
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Horizontal [illegible] Engine of 300 indicated horse power, Pressure Cylinder 30 inches diameter, by W. and J. Galloway and Sons' make.

SPARE PARTS.

2 Piston Rods, viz:—One for High Pressure and one for Low Pressure Cylinder.
2 Motion Bars.

GEARING

Shafts, Bevel wheels, new and old, Valve box, Wall boxes, bearing brasses, &c., also one Stationary Steam Engine and underneath Multitubular boiler, 20 nominal Horse Power, of Messrs. Robey and Co's make.

BOILERS.

2 Double revitted Boilers 30' × 7' with welded flues steam pressure per square inch 80lbs. of Daniel Adamson's make.
1 do. do. do. do.
Steam Pressure 90lbs per square inch.
The above Engines and Boilers are in working order.

For Particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER, The JADOWJEE RAGHAUJEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Foras Road, Bombay.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER. BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
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AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

"SALISBURYS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box ... ... Madras prices Rs. a. 2 8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box 2 0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100 3 8

"BEACONSFIELDS"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.

No.	1—4½ inches long...	per box	3	0
"	2—4 " ...	"	2	12
"	3—3½ " (thin)...	"	2	8

"LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100 2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

It relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We do never use any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Cc.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... " 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£16	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	2. 40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock 'Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½x
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	13	98
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	13	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,000	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	2,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	600	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 87½	910
Deccan Ice Co	1,250	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	420
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,800	100	100	--	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 59	100	100	5 pr. ct.	--
Do.	Pref. 100	100	100	10 pr. ct.	--
Treacher & Co	3,000	500	all	35	920
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	15	92
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ah sadabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	91
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00 0	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	5,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	12,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	575
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hinguhat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct	61
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Imperial Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	500	500	355
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,800	250	250	10	230
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1050
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,675
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	1074
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,160
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soondercis	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	510
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	190
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	805
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	900	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	305
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	20	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	550
Colaba	600	200	200	16	97
East India	900	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	190
French	515	3,500	3,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	--
Hemraj Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	750	100	all	33½	145
Mercantile	240	450	450	54	430
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	670
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	335
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	530
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	--	50
Sorab Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Volkart	1,200	3,000	750	50	410
	--	250	250	75	240
		,000		Rs 90	940

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,43
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-8	
China Leaf	„ 21-14	nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-6	„
Do. Old	„ 21-8	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-14	
English Sovereigns	„ 13-13	
Do. Dragons	„ 13-11	
Bar Silver 17 Bottereas	„ 107-8	
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107-9	
Spot Silver	„ 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Colaba Library Annual General Meeting at 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Address by Father Benson at St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Annie Barrow (s), from Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Crathorn (s), for Amsterdam ; Flambro (s), Dunkirk ; and Darlington (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Surat entered and the s. s. Wennington Hall and Nerano left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Karoon left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for ten days ending the 30th June 1891 shows an increase of Rs. 2,80,300 in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s.s. La Seyne will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 7th July 1891, the charges on foreign money-orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule 27, viz., at 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

A YOUNG WIFE MISSING.—Rama Kondajee, living at Lohar Street, has reported to the police that his wife, Radha, aged 16 years, left home on Monday morning and has not since returned.

A THEOSOPHICAL REJOINDER.—"The Great Mare's Nest of the Psychical Research Society," being a reply written by Mrs. Annie Besant, is freely distributed by the Theosophical Society at Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROVERS' F. C. AND YORKSHIRE REGIMENT F. C.—A practice game at football will be played between teams of the above clubs at 5-30 this evening on the Cooperage. Players are requested to be punctual.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1891 was 2,640, the daily average 88, and the total of new admissions 1,337. The number of children vaccinated was 83.

THE BAI SAKHARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—In consequence of one of the horse wards in the above hospital being under repairs, the committee have resolved to stop the admission of horses belonging to private individuals.

A BOY MISSING.—Vittoo Deojee, living at Naigaum Road, reports to the police that his nephew, Chiokoo Yessoo, aged 10 years, left home on Monday evening and has since been missing. He was wearing at the time gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 32.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.—Messrs. Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., through Mr. Sorabjee M. Shaw of Sirdar's Buildings, Tamarind Lane, is issuing photographs, sheets of music and show-cards in praise of Beecham's pills free of charge. They are handsome and in their way undoubtedly good.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of the Mahomedan mendicant, whose name was not known, and who was run over by a dog-cart at Bhendi Bazar on Monday evening and killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accident.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting :—

Quadrille	Commerce ... Kuhner.
Overture	Holotte Bursche ... Suppe.
Valse	Venetian Song ... P Bucalossi.
Song	Berceuse ... C.-Hoby.
Selection	La Mascotte ... Audran.
Polka	See Me Dance ... Solomon.

A RETURN FROM ENGLAND.—On the occasion of the recent return from England, after three years' absence, of [illegible] Trimbukrai Trikamrai, barrister-at-law, a member of his Nagar Brahmin friends present ed him with an address of congratulation, in which they stated that his return had filled the heart of every individual of the Nagar community with joy, as he was the first among them who had gained such honours by sheer dint of patience and perseverance, facing all the imminent disturbances of caste.

PIANOS IN BOMBAY.—Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, of this city have just issued a new price list of the pianofortes they import. We notice that they hold four very important agencies. Owing to the rapid progress education has made in this country there is scarcely an educated Indian family that cannot boast of a pianoforte now-a-days. It seems to be essential to finish the education. According to the price list before us Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, offer liberal and easy terms of purchase. The new list should be consulted by everybody who contemplates the purchase of an instrument specially constructed for the climate of India.

THE VULLIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established at Punchvati, Nasik, 4,669 patients were treated in the month of June last. Amongst them 3,479 were Hindoos, 1,012 Mahomedans, 49 Parsees, and 129 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary, 321 were from Punchvati, 2,734 from Nasik, and 404 from adjacent vallages. Of the Mahomedans 24 were from Punchvati, 802 from Nasik, and 186 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 36 were from Nasik and 13 from adjacent villages. Of the Christians 29 were from Nasik and 100 were from other villages. fifty-five cases of minor surgical operations were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Balkrishna, pleader, appeared on behalf of John Rozario, employed as a clerk in the service of Messrs. Graham and Company, who charged P. Marshall DeSouza, of the same firm, with uttering defamatory allegations against him in a letter addressed to Mr. DeSilva, the cashier of the firm. The matter apparently arose out of a parochial dispute. Complainant was called double-tongued and a backbiter. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, was present for the defence. Mr. Balkrishna produced the letter complained of. Evidence in support of the charge was led and after the cross-examination of the complainant the case was adjourned.

AN OLD JAIL-BIRD IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Sayana Elappa, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse containing four annas from the pocket of Peera Noora. On Monday morning, whilst the complainant was walking along the Trimbuk Parusram Street, the accused stealthily approached him from behind and picked his pocket. He tried to run away, but he was detected by one Sajee Fatu, who arrested him and handed him over to the police. The accused, against whom four previous convictions were produced, pleaded guilty. His worship sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Bhugwan Bhickia was charged with theft as a servant, and Choonilal Dulloo with abetment, in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,830, the property of Nowrojee Bozonjee Kapadia, a merchant doing business in Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, came up for hearing. It will be remembered in this case, the proceedings of which have been pending for the last two months through the difficulty occasioned in serving the warrants on the prisoners, who had absconded from Bombay, that the complainant's cup-board was broken open and his money extracted. The count against the accused Choonilal, who is still at large and cannot be found, was struck off. The prisoner Bhugwan Bhickia was placed in the dock by Inspector Hack and found guilty of the offence, which he also admitted. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Inspector Grey, of the Water Police, has submitted the following official report in connection with the accident in the harbour:—On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, when the first cutter of the Indian Marine steamer Clive was being lowered, the man in charge of the after-fall accidentally let go owing to the wet condition of the rope. There were twelve lascars and one officer in the boat at the time. The officer, Mr. Rowand, and five of the lascars were thrown into the sea. Two boats were immediately put off and the officer, Mr. Rowand, and three lascars were rescued. Mr. Baugh, who was in his cabin at the time the accident happened, gallantly jumped through one of the stern-ports at imminent risk to himself and succeeded in rescuing one of the lascars as he was sinking. The tide was so strong at the time that it carried them both towards the Indian Marine steamer Navigator, when a boat was lowered from the vessel and both Mr. Baugh and the lascar were rescued in a very exhausted condition. The five men who remained in the boat were slightly injured. One lad, named Shaik Ali Hyder Kajee, aged 18 years, is missing. A careful search was made for the boy, but without success. It was raining very hard and the sea was very rough at the time.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Gopal Hurry, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust in respect of six copper utensils, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to Wama Soja, a dealer in copper utensils. A few days ago the complainant took the copper pots to the accused to repair on the understanding that he would return them in two or three days. Instead of returning the vessels, however, the accused pledged them with a Marwaree. The complainant demanded the pots several times from the accused, who put him off every time. The complainant then made a report to the police, who on inquiry found out that the accused had pledged the pots with a Marwaree at Bhendi Bazar. His worship sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous wprisonment.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shapoorji Nusserwanji and nine other Parsees and a Mahomedan were placed in the dock on a charge of gambling with cards, dice and money on Monday afternoon in a house in Old Sonapore Lane, Dhobie Talao. When the police broke in upon the gamblers, they seized Rs. 28-14-10, which sum was picked up from the floor. The prisoners, pleading guilty, were convicted and a fine of Rs. 5 each was imposed. At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Greyhurst placed Alabux Kassum and six others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with keeping a common gambling-house at Yakoob Street, Null Bazar, and the rest with gambling with money, dice and cards. On Monday evening, Mr. Greyhurst, having come to know that the accused were gambling in the house, went there with two police sepoys and arrested the whole of the accused while in the act of gambling. His worship find the first accused Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 2 each.

A STRANGE STORY.—A man, apparently about fifty years of age, giving his name as Mr. A. C. Shortt, stepped into the witness-box yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper and expressed a desire to address his worship. The magistrate granted him an audience, when the stranger went on to state that he was a mechanical engineer, contractor and a universal broker, and had travelled over five thousand miles before reaching Bombay. During his journey through the native states he had been engaged in erecting electric lights, but in his travels had contracted affection of the spleen and liver and suffered from bronchitis, sore throat, pains in the back of the neck, sunstroke piles and fistula. He had been recommended to go to the European General Hospital at Bombay for treatment. But he now wished to complain that they wanted to perform a painful operation upon him immediately after his arrival, on repairing to the hospital. Shortt said he objected to this, since he thought it was only right to allow a man some rest after a long journey. Shortt further impressed upon the magistrate that he had appealed to His Excel ency the Governor at Poona, who had given us a guinea and promised to make enquiries about his case, since he told His Excellency that he had been formerly a pensioner. The magistrate told the applicant that he would hear him to-day and assist him from the poor box.

THROWING BALLAST IN THE HARBOUR.—At the instance of Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the port of Bombay, Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to prosecute Sanghai Fikar, Tulaji Oomaji, Ramji Zaya, Baru Babaji and Luximon Kanoo, all tindals, for throwing ballast within the limits of the Bombay harbour, in violation of section 21, Indian Ports Act, which provided that "no ballast or rubbish and any other thing likely to form a bank or shoal or be detrimental to navigation shall be thrown into such port, &c." The evidence went to show that the prisoners were in the service of Messrs. Cursetjee Kamballa and Company, contractors for discharging ballast and depositing it on the Frere Reclamation. On the night of the 24th of June, the boatmen were noticed by native employees in the service of the Port Trustees discharging sand in the stream [illegible] Captain Mackay, who immediately steamed in the launch Sphinx to where the barges were lying, when it was seen that a great portion of the ballast had been thrown over the side of the boats. A number of coolees and other preparations in the way of shovels, spades and baskets for discharging the rest of the cargo, were noticed by the officer, who ordered the accused into his boat and made them over to Constable Merchant of the Water Police. The prisoners' defence was that they were compelled to run in for shelter through the violence of the weather, and that they got rid of the sand for the same reason. Evidence bearing out this statement was led, and the case was remanded till to-day, to allow the prisoners an opportunity for producing their witnesses.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	32	65	24	27	24	94	21	58
Tuesday, July 7	0	43	0	30	0	16	0	31
Total	33	8	24	57	25	10	21	89
Total fall to 7th July, 1890	32	94	33	12	37	75	26	53
Total fall to 7th July, 1889	25	72	30	85	26	95	26	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the steamer Cyrene, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

IT is related that visitors at one of the great European expositions held not very many years ago, were greatly edified by this sign, posted in front of the booth of an Oriental exhibitor, who, in his own way, wished to announce to his customers that their purchases would have to remain with him until after the juries of award had made their announcements : "Goods sold will not be delivered until judgment day." It was thought by some that he wrote better than he knew.

THE Rev. C. New, a Congregational minister at Hastings, was the defendant in an action brought by a former deacon of his congregation, Mr. F. Tuppenney, for libels contained in letters relating to the plaintiff's relations with his wife, and the matter came on for trial on Wednesday, June 17, before a special jury. The plaintiff complained of his wife having neglected her home in order to attend to the affairs of the church, and said he resented the interference of the defendant in his home affairs. The Lord Chief Justice, having heard the correspondence read which was sued upon as libellous, said the interference of a minister in such a case was an intolerable form of tyranny. The defendant, having through his counsel disclaimed any intention to make any imputation against the plaintiff, a juror was by consent withdrawn.

THE Royal Military Tournament, just concluded, can boast of the most successful returns, pecuniarily speaking, that have yet been chronicled. The sorriest exhibition of the show was the officers' jumping competition, some of the riders displaying as little ability to control their steeds as their own tempers. Perhaps the most excellent feature of the show was the marvellous jumping of the 19th and 20th Hussars. The former had a shade of luck in defeating their opponents. The horses were fencers which would readily realise from £100 to £200 for light weights at the commencement of the hunting season, and would probably be sold for more after having had an opportunity of establishing their reputation in any known country. The Horse gunners were, as usual, perfection. The team that "tied up" showed us what Horse gunners can do in difficulty, and deserve mention for the rapidity and *sang-froid* with which they untied themselves and got under way again, happily uninjured. A pleasing incident was the outburst of indignation with which the company received the announcement that the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders had to come up for a second prize. "93rd!" was the cry, showing that territorial titles are as unpopular with the public as they are detested in the Army itself.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the same common jury :—

THE BOOLDANA CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

George Herbert Wittenbaker, a European, claimed to be tried on two charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, he having, about the 30th June, 1890, while employed in the service of Government at Booldana in the capacity of a forest officer, and while entrusted with property to the extent of Rs. 1,791 received by him for grazing fees for cattle, misappropriated out of that sum the amount of Rs. 693-8 ; and also at the same time and place having applied to his own use a further sum of Rs. 404-8, being part of a sum of Rs. 940 received by him from cattle-owners for grazing fees. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, represented the accused.

His lordship, in his address to the jury, after alluding to the temperate address of Mr Jardine and the impressive remarks of Mr. Mehta for the defence, said they had to ascertain whether the money had come to the hands of the accused, and whether in his not paying it into the treasury he had been guilty of dishonesty. The defence had contended that there was no legal evidence to show that the accused had received the money ; but that contention could not stand in view of the evidence which had been given to the effect that the accused had received the money before he issued the passes. There was one point which his lordship thought should be expunged from the minds of the jury, and that was the reference to Colonel Spanskoy, which had been put forward to the effect that the case had been got up by the Colonel. The latter had given no evidence against the prisoner, and as the jury was not empannelled to decide as to the conduct of the Colonel, but to find whether the prosecution had proved their case, and as the gentleman in question had no power to sanction the prosecution, his lordship thought that accusations of the kind in reference to the Colonel should be expunge from the minds of the jury. Coming to the subject of the rules which had been drawn up and afterwards cancelled by the prisoner, his lordship remarked that the accused had said he found them to be unworkable, and had therefore cancelled them ; but, on the other hand, the prosecution suggested that the alteration in the issue of passes had been made in order that the accused might make away with the money ; and it was for the jury to draw their own inference from those statements, as it appeared to the lordship, from what had previously taken place in regard to the issue of posses, that the suggestion put forward by the Crown under this head was not substantiated by the evidence. Regarding what took place in June on the verandah of the accused's house at Booldana, the statement of the accused relating to the manner in which the money had been paid by the villagers was entirely opposed to the evidence in the trial, as it had been shown that the head clerk together with the forest ranger had taken no part in issuing the passes, while the accused was, in his official capacity, responsible for the money in the safe. Was it likely that a person in the prisoner's position would have acted in the manner he was said to have done ? It was in evidence that the register was kept by the accused with the counterfoils in his drawer, so that, if the books had been "cooked" by the ranger, it should have been easily detected by the accused. The jury had to consider whether the accused was in a bad state of health as he had represented he was, or whether the suggestion he had put forward to that effect was incorrect ; and also whether it was likely that the head-clerk would have made out an incorrect list of passes from a ledger which must be presumed to be correct, and whether, if the clerk had done so, it would not have been detected by the accused. His lordship read from, and commented, on the evidence at considerable length. With regard to the fire, his lordship said he could not see anything suspicious in the fact that the drawer containing the counterfoils had been taken out of the almirah on the day that the accused was to have handed over charge, while it was to be remembered that the chowkedar was not a reliable witness. After some further comments, his lordship asked the jury to come to a verdict such as the evidence warranted.

After half an hour's consultation, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty in respect of the two charges of criminal breach of trust preferred against him, but not guilty on the third charge.

The prisoner said he had already stated what he had [illegible] and did not wish to add anything more.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said it was a painful duty to give effect to the verdict of the jury. The accused, as a European British subject, should have set an example to others, but it appeared that when money was entrusted to him, he was not proof against the temptation to take it. Feeling sure that the accused had given way to temptation, and that he had suffered much pain, as was shown by the medical evidence, and bearing also in mind that this was his first offence, his lordship said he would take a lenient view of the case, and accordingly passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The jury were excused further attendance at this sessions, considering the length of the trial.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 3rd July, 1891.

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jabalpur	3	15	Nassick	2	19
Raver	2	80	Deolalee	0	98
Nimbora	2	51	Ghoti	2	90
Bhadli	4	5	Nargaon	2	39
Jalgaon	10	4	Warrengaon	2	5
Sirsoli	6	40	Toodgi	1	27
Mhasawad	5	75	Mohal	7	93
Maheji	3	68	Madha	5	44
Pachora	4	56	Barsi Road	4	55
Kasgaon	6	54	Keim	5	60
Naidongri	8	2	Jehur	6	67
Challisgaon	4	68	Pomalwari	1	98
Nandgaon	5	10	Dexal	6	91
Munmad	3	10	Lanowli	5	51
Lassalgaon	1	91	Dhond	4	72
Kerwadi	1	40	Talegaon	0	72

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	86,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	187	542	9	738
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	22,54,273	55,85,706	1,20,920	79,61,901
Total for 26 weeks	23,40,273	53,36,706	1,21,920	83,01,904
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,136	89,677	14,259	1,83,972
Per mile of Ry do.	174	194	31	399
Total to corresponding date do.	22,43,293	51,08,843	1,33,291	77,85,427

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1,56,028
Do. to date ... „ 5,16,477

MR. MARION CRAWFORD is at work upon another novel. He and his wife live in a beautiful house in Sorrento, filled with works of art.

IT is stated that Signor Corte, who was Italian consul at New Orleans, is preparing a detailed report on the lynching affair, in which new details will come to light greatly in favour of the Italians.

AN oil-distributor has been brought out by Captain C. C. Conves, of Penarth, and tried with satisfactory results on the s. s. Arrow. The new invention distributes oil in a perfectly even and continuous flow from the bows of the vessel. It consists of a circular tank or reservoir above a cylinder, and this is fixed in the fore-peak of the ship, as near the bow as possible, and at such a height as to be a little above the water-line when the cargo is on board. Two small copper-pipes run from the lower part of the cylinder out through the bows (one on each side), and by means of brass cocks the oil in the cylinder is allowed to run out just over the broken water caused by the passage of the vessel. The pipes at their outlets are not above one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, so that the quantity of oil they allow to run out is small, though quite sufficient to subdue the heaviest seas. A strong steel piston works on a spindle rod through the cylinder, and forces the oil through the pipes when the cocks are open, so that the jets flow several feet out beyond the bows, and prevent the water coming on board. The cocks are quite separate, and will allow of the oil being distributed on one side only if need be. The reservoir will hold about seven gallons of oil, and the cylinder about five, which will last some four hours with the two jets full on. Seal oil has been tried with the best results, but other kinds of crude oil can be used at pleasure.

A CLAIM FOR THREE AND A-HALF LACS.

THE hearing of the suit brought by Mr. Tom Palmer, barrister-at-law, against Nawab Sir Kurshed Jah, K. C. I. E., the Premier noble of Hyderabad, for nearly three and a-half lacs of rupees, commenced on Wednesday last before the Special Commission that has been appointed by the Nizam's Government, with the approval and direction of his Highness. The members of the Commission, under the presidency of Nawab Imad Jung, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, sat from noon until about 3 o'clock, but beyond framing the issues nothing was done, the greater part of the time having been wasted with arguments between the counsel for the defendant and the pleaders for the plaintiff about technicalities and the wording of the plaint. Sir Kurshed Jah was represented by Mr. Rudra, Barrister-at-Law ; and Messrs. Forbes and Munden, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff, who was present in court during the proceedings. On the case being called Mr. Rudra rose and handed his written statement in reply to the plaint filed by the plaintiff. On resuming his seat and after the perusal of the document by the members of the commission, Mr. Forbes said that before the case proceeded any further he wished to call attention to

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS. Scoring Books, Law Books, Bags, &c.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 96⅜ ; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 107 ; the market rates of discount being the same as at the close of last week. About £900,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. dearer, at 46⅛d. ; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £78⅞ for Fours, and £79½ for 4½ per cents. ; but in New York, the metal was ⅞ cent down at 100¾ cents., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent lower, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 635,000 ounces of Silver, at 101·35 to 101·49 cents. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 95 ; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at 25·24 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchangod ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant ; the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for July deliveries, and 4 39-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands still remained at 8¾ cents ; but Futures for September were 6 points lower, at 8·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales ; and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	2,000	300	200
Two days' do. ...	2,000	300	800
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,845,000	5,741,000	5,496,200

Our local market has remained dull in tone, though with rather more doing than there was yesterday, and prices show no further change. The Mills have taken 700 bales, consisting of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 157 ; and 200 bales each of Nuggur, at Rs. 148 ; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 137 ; while, for export, 550 bales have been sold, made up of 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 177 ; 150 bales of Bengals, at 150 ; and 100 bales each of Veeramgaum, at Rs. 159 ; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 143 per candy.

WHEAT also remains dull in tone, and only a small business has transpired to-day, but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export, and the price of Linseed has been put up half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-7-6 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt. ; but other kinds are unaltered in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,116 bales.
Wheat	78,593 cwt.
Linseed	11,644 "
Rapeseed	4,273 "
Poppyseed	1,977 "
Groundnuts	897 "
Castor seed	2,561 "

FREIGHTS are steady, and business has been done for Continental ports at 20s. per ton. A steamer has been berthed for early July loading with part cargo at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, and yesterday evening's rate of 1s. 5 19-32d. for Bank Demand was first quoted, but three months' sight Credits were made a shade lower, at 1s. 5 13-16d. to 25-32d. Some Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5 9-16d., and Demand at the above quotation was done in the early part of the day ; but rates afterwards dropped 1-16d. for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. for Private Paper, closing quiet at our quotations, very little business having transpired.

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	...1s. 5¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5⅛d. "
Credits do.	...1s. 5 25-32d. "
Francs do.	...1s. 7¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining again, and rates for Fours have receded ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's final quotations, being now 107½ for cash, 107 5-16 to ⅜ for this month's settlement, and 107 3-16 to ⅜ for the August account. For 4½ per cents. 108½ is still nominally quoted.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note several changes in our list this evening—mostly in sellers' favour. Otherwise the market keeps very quiet, with prices generally unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here for Karachi day before yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Venetia left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

Mail steamer Gwalior, from China, arrived.
Mail steamers Victoria, from Australia, and Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ..... 3⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, Is. 5⅜d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.. 96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78⅞
4½ per cent. " 79¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107
Bar Silver 46¼
The sum of about £900,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caldra and Coplapo can be accepted at sender's risk.
Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	10	12 a.m.	2	33
Teheran	7	1	55 p.m.	..	21
Suez.....	7	2	40 p.m.	..	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th July, 1891.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....?....	...	...	..	..
" Kurrachee	..	..	..	..
" Madras	..	..	..	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BICE—June 16, at Bombay, the wife of Alfred E. Bice, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PATELL—July 7, at Cowasjee Patell's Street, Fort, Bai Mithibai, the wife of Dossabhoy Hormusji Dorabji Patell. Funeral will take place at 7 a.m. this day.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1891.

THE report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year ending the 31st January last has been just published, and with its appendices makes a portly volume of some fourteen hundred pages. Of these the report itself bears to the rest the proportion which Falstaff's ha'orth of bread bore to the intolerable quantity of sack. The resemblance does not end here, for just as the ha'orth of bread was dry, so is the report, being made up of paragraphs dealing in the dryest way with details of local routine which have doubtless a local value, but have certainly little general interest. The appendices give a good deal that will be of permanent value which it will be convenient to find in one volume. The commercial convention between Great Britain and Egypt, embodying additions desired by the Government of India, is reprinted *in extenso* in English and French. A table of exchange with the quotations and the price of Government four per cents. on mail days during the past year gives the history of the extraordinary fluctuations which made the year's trading as hazardous and speculative as baccarat. For a general review of business in Bengal last year the inquirer must turn to the addresses delivered at the general meeting of the Chamber in February. The President, the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.—a name well known in Bombay—passed in review the labours of the year, and naturally gave the first place to the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur line, which was opened for traffic by the Viceroy three weeks later. The President rejoiced that before a month was over Calcutta would be three hundred miles nearer to Bombay. That prospect has been realized, and it is satisfactory to know that the expectations of traffic, however sanguine they might have seemed at that time, have been more than realized. Mr. Hoare, Chairman of the Nagpur-Bengal Company, at that time in Calcutta, ventured to predict that in the first year the line would earn twenty lakhs. The actuals will show this estimate exceeded by seven lakhs. There is, therefore, good ground to look forward to the realization of the prediction of Sir Theodore Hope, when head of the Public Works Department, that the line would take its place in the productive class, and pay four per cent. on the capital within five years of its completion. Mr. Mackay also referred at the opening to the influence the new line was expected to exert in the working of the deposits of coal near the river Eeb, and the possibility of finding gold in quantities sufficient to pay for mining and crushing where the natives had been accustomed from time immemorial to collect gold by washing the soil in the bed of the rivers. It is well known that in some localities the villagers look to making four annas a day by washing the river sand taken up in a wicker basket. The prospect of obtaining large supplies of very good coal is, however, more certain than that of finding gold in paying quantities. One of the seams tapped near the Eeb is eight feet thick, and other seams will probably be found when pits are sunk deeper.

A sub-committee of the Chamber had under consideration various projects for opening up new railway communications. The president expressed an earnest hope that the port of Calcutta would be brought nearer to the coal-fields in the Jheria district and to the granaries of the north-west. A line which, he is of opinion, is very much wanted, is another railway running into Calcutta independently of the East Indian Railway. It will be remembered that Mr. Hoare, in a speech at Asansol at the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur line, strongly urged the necessity of bringing that line into direct communication with Calcutta, where it should have its own terminus. Among the few advantages, such as they are, which Calcutta can claim to possess as compared with Bombay, that of relative proximity to extensive coal-fields undoubtedly holds the chief place. It will be seen, however, that, in the opinion of the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the balance of advantages is largely on the side of Bombay. Complaints are made by the planters and residents in the Darjeeling districts regarding the heavy charges made by the hill railway. It is alleged that the rates for conveyance of stores up the hill and tea down are excessive. The president hoped that a compromise would be arrived at with the view to increase the traffic by lowering the rates. Mr. Mackay pointed out very practically that it ought to pay the railway company to charge less than Rs. 28 per ton for the carriage of coal to Darjeeling over four hundred miles. The price at the pit's mouth is Rs. 3, and if coal were delivered at reasonable cost in Darjeeling and throughout the station, it would supersede the damp firewood which is now the only fuel to be obtained. The president was able to congratulate businessmen on the satisfactory settlement arrived at with regard to what has been in Calcutta the vexed question of a superabundance of holidays. For twelve consecutive days during the Poojahs no business could be carried on, except at great cost and inconvenience. The number of bank holidays has now been cut down to nineteen. In England there are six. The curtailment does not affect the generality of the Government offices, but only those which do business with the mercantile public. An agitation has been organized with a view to get back the full allowance of holidays. But Mr. Mackay sincerely hopes that it will not be successful, for the compulsory closing of banks for weeks at a time was an insufferable hindrance to the trade of the country. Another subject of discussion which occupied attention in Calcutta was the charges which were made by the railway termini in Calcutta for goods from up-country intended for the new docks. The Government of India and the Secretary of State agreed when the dock scheme was decided upon that it was out of the question to have different rates for goods from long distances, whether delivered at Howrah or Calcutta or at the docks at Kidderpore. The two railway companies pressed for an additional charge for the additional distance to the docks, a proposal which the commercial community and the Port Commissioners strongly opposed.

It is disappointing to find that the president has been forced to doubt whether the new docks at Kidderpore are in the best site that could have been selected. The state of the Hooghly is so bad that vessels have to be discharged and loaded at Diamond Harbour. The steamers cannot take their full cargo at the docks owing to the shallows in the river, and therefore a good deal of the loading, as well as of the unloading, will still have to take place far down the river. To the suggestion that this state of things will lead to the construction of a ship canal from Calcutta to the Mutlah, Mr. Mackay replies that, if the canal be made and the Mutlah buoyed and lighted, Calcutta will lose a large part of its trade, for ships will load and unload at Port Canning and thus escape the canal dues and the delay of going to Calcutta and back again. This aspect of the case compels the president of the Bengal Chamber to confess that, as a port, Bombay possesses great and, he might have added, decisive advantages over Calcutta. To begin with, said Mr Mackay, Bombay is seventeen hundred miles nearer Europe, and then it is favoured with probably the most magnificent natural harbour in the world—a harbour which vessels at any draught of water can enter or leave at any hour, or any day, or on any night of the year. A steamer can take 5,000 tons of cargo into Bombay, and take 5,000 tons away on a charge of only Rs. 476 for port dues, light dues and pilotage, whereas in Calcutta, although there are no port or light dues, the same steamer would have to pay for pilotage and other dues as much as Rs. 1,496. This is the testimony of an able man of business who has had practical experience of both ports. It is no wonder that, with the facts just indicated in his mind, Mr. Mackay is aghast at the suggestion that the Government of Bengal may call upon the Port Commissioners to re-impose the port dues and light dues on shipping which were abolished under the stress of Bombay competition seven years ago. The Commissioners are unanimous in their opinion that the re-imposition of the duties will be well nigh fatal to the prosperity of the port of Calcutta, which, as it is, is far more expensive for a steamer to visit than its rival. To say nothing of the additional seventeen hundred miles of actual distance from Europe, the slow and perilous navigation of the Hooghly, which often requires three days to cover eighty miles, adds practically seven hundred miles to the route, for a steamer from Bombay can make seven hundred miles in three days. In effect the voyage from Calcutta to Europe may be estimated at two thousand four hundred miles more than that from Bombay. To make matters worse, while the Hooghly is shallowing the tonnage of sea-going steamers is increasing, so that it has become necessary to do much of the unloading and the coaling at Diamond Harbour, which entails further delay and additional expense. Against all this, if the proposal to re-establish the port duties be negatived, may to a certain extent be set the advantage which we have already pointed out—that the coal supply at Calcutta is far cheaper than that at Bombay. The president builds his hopes upon the East Indian Railway, or "some other railway yet to be made," bringing down coal at low rates, so as to cheapen the transport of goods between Calcutta and Europe. Admitting that the Bombay voyage entails less expense, a shorter route, and saving in time, Mr. Mackay thinks that if coal can be supplied at Rs. 5 per ton in Calcutta, as against Rs. 15 in Bombay, ship-owners will regard the saving in coal to Port Said as an important factor in calculating the relative advantages of the two ports. We heartily hope that the railway companies at the other side of India will, in their own interest, endeavour to give effect to Mr. Mackay's prayer for coal at Rs. 5 per ton at Calcutta. Bombay has nothing to fear from the prosperity of Calcutta, and if cheap coal can compensate for many geographical disadvantages, it is to be hoped that Bengal enterprise will supply what is so urgently needed.

THE recent half-yearly meeting of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company in London was noteworthy for the keen interest which was shown there in the question of closing up the breaks in the metre-gauge system in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Lucknow. The point in issue is whether three thousand seven hundred miles of unbroken railway communication shall be secured at a cost of thirty lakhs, and to such a question there can, we imagine, be only one answer—an answer, too, that is hardly likely to be long delayed. General Dickens, the Chairman of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, indicated as much when he said that the Company were in hopes that the negotiations with the India Office for allowing the metre-gauge lines connection across the Ganges and the Gogra are tending to a favourable issue. The prospect of an early decision, indeed, seems so promising that General Dickens spoke of a request for sanction to the raising of additional capital for linking up with adjacent metre-gauge lines as very likely to be made at the next half-yearly meeting. Mr. Izat, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Company, who is at home on sick leave, spoke with great force upon the necessity of carrying out the metre-gauge connections which we outlined a few weeks ago. The line, he pointed out, lay under the disadvantage that it was very much isolated from the other metre-gauge systems, and had to depend chiefly on its local traffic. But, he said, "a junction with the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway near Lucknow, and the Bombay and Baroda system at Cawnpore, and the joining up of all these metre-gauge lines, which are only a few miles apart, would at once add greatly to its through traffic and its value as a property, and be an immense convenience to the trade and to the people of the districts it serves." Some of the shareholders spoke even more strongly in favour of a proposal which is really necessary to make the Rajputana-Malwa system on the one side, and the Rohilkhund and Kumaon, the Bengal and North-Western and the Tirhoot lines on the other, work freely and with advantage to the localities they serve. The question is one of the very few about which there is room for difference of opinion, and where the claims and merits of a scheme are so obvious, and the cost of carrying it out is so trivial that it ought not to be a question of sooner or later. There is reason to believe that the subject is looked upon in that light at the India Office, and that General Dickens was not too sanguine when he spoke in anticipation of an early decision being arrived at by Lord Cross.

THE increased growth of cotton in Central Asia is a fact upon which we in India cannot look with indifference, as it is known to have already checked the exports—small it is true—of Indian cotton to Russia. Last year the imports of foreign cotton into Russia decreased by more than four millions of roubles in value, and the accounts of the cultivation of cotton in Russian Turkestan which have recently come to light seem to indicate that the deficiency was more than made up by supplies from that part of the Empire. An article that appeared lately in a French economic journal describes the growth of cotton as the principal industry of the country, an industry which is increasing most rapidly. Mr. Curzon, in his book on Russia and the Eastern question, gave some valuable information as to the measures taken by the Russian Government to encourage the new cultivation, referring especially to the introduction of American varieties of seed. The French writer goes partly over the same ground, but he gives a good deal of additional information. All classes of society, including even public officials, are said to have taken to the enterprise, and with marked success. We should like, however, to have some confirmation of the report now given that the new cotton produced in Central Asia is equal to that of America. This might be tested in a very practical way by sending some of it to Liverpool. It has already found its way, however, to Western Europe, as a French mill is said to have lately purchased a trial lot of three hundred bales. In the Russian mills, of course, it has already had wide acceptance, and the Trans-Caspian Railway is each year carrying it in greater quantities for shipment to Moscow. The only drawback to the extension of the industry is said to be the scarcity of capital for working it—a disadvantage which every Russian enterprise deserves to lie under so long as the community who can specially influence capital are subjected to the barbarities of a Jew-hating administration. The cotton industry is not the only one in Russia which, as time goes on, will suffer from the cruel unwisdom of driving capital out of the country.

THE Resident at Hyderabad has written to the Minister, warmly congratulating him upon the recent orders for the introduction of a regular settlement into two of the Telingana talukas. Sir Denis Fitzpatrick's letter, we understand, makes a detailed examination of the scheme, and discusses at some length, and critically, the proposals for what he rightly regards as a large, important, and very difficult work. The Nizam's Government have certainly dealt frankly and liberally with the whole question. There has been no attempt to conceal the abuses and hardships which have grown up under the existing system—or want of system—the unduly exacting rates charged upon the land, the uncertainties of assessment and measurement, and the refusal of the rights of a free choice as to the lands the ryots will take under cultivation. All this they have freely acknowledged, and they have shown great liberality in regard to future rates. The Resident does not exaggerate the importance of the work to which the Minister has lately given sanction when he compares it with the introduction by the first Sir Salar Jung of the Bombay settlement system in the Mahratwari portion of the Nizam's Dominions. Mr. Dunlop, the able Settlement Commissioner, and the Vicar-ul-Moolk—who has just returned to Hyderabad in greatly improved health—are deservedly commended by the Resident for the great service that they have done in bringing about this important reform.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the incoming mails, left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 6th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at noon on Saturday.

RAIN has at last fallen in Calcutta, but in rather a feeble fashion. The great heat has moderated, but a heavy continuous downpour is wanted to bring seasonable relief.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway Company's receipts for the last five months ending May 31st amount to Rs. 3,34,218, being eighty-three thousand more than the previous year. The official *Boletim* does not publish a statement of the expenditure, but it says the amount has been absorbed for working expenses. Commenting upon this, the *Ultramar* says that, besides a million for interest which Goa has to pay, there is another deficit of half a lakh of rupees, which the Treasury pays to the railway inspecting staff employed by the Portuguese Government.

A QUESTION which has puzzled a good many observers, was satisfactorily explained by Dr. Anderson in a recent paper on steel read before the Iron Institute, London. When a piece of solid iron is thrown into a pot of molten iron or steel, the solid metal at first sinks, which shows that its volume is less than the melted metal. But soon the solid piece becomes heated, which causes it to expand ; its volume is increased, and it rises and floats on the surface of the molten mass. The action is the same both with iron and steel. Mr. Wrightson said : "The experiment was frequently made by throwing a piece of iron into melted steel. They could see it go down, and might think that it was on account of the impetus which the iron had attained in falling that height ; but as a matter of fact, if the iron were put upon a fork and lowered, it would go down ; but in the course of a few seconds it came up again, and kept on expanding until the piece of iron was a considerable distance above the surface of the metal. Then it decreased in volume, and, of course, became of the same volume as the molten metal which it joined. Any one could see by the distance that the piece of iron went above the surface, that it was of considerably less density than the molten metal."

IT is a considerable time since a Royal Warrant has been granted by Her Majesty to any one supplying the "Household," but on the occasion of the Queen attaining her seventy-second birthday, she has departed from the hard-and-fast rule laid down in 1888. Messrs. Clarke and Sons, the dog-biscuit manufacturers of Limehouse, are amongst the first recipients of the distinction. Following immediately the erection of their new premises, the honour is most timely. This great warehouse has been built with the special object of meeting the large demand for their buffalo-meat biscuits, now so popular in the canine world, the machinery being equal to the production of 200 tons weekly, setting aside their ship biscuits and poultry food, which latter are much esteemed by fanciers all over the country. Although after supplying the Royal kennels for so many years, the honour has been somewhat tardy in coming, it is pleasant to know that genuine merit has in this instance been recognised in the "highest quarters."

RAILWAYS are the great secret of the marvellous development of the United States, particularly in the north-west. So says Vice-Consul Alexander. Before the iron roads, steamboats were the principal means of conveyance. Hence the population was practically confined to the banks of navigable rivers and lakes. It was the railways that caused it to spread far and wide. There are now three transcontinental lines within the State of Washington—the Great Northern, the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific, the latter controlling the largest number of branches or feeders. More than 372 miles were constructed last year, in the aggregate costing about £1,400,000 ; 451 miles of road were, moreover, graded and levelled, but no rails laid, costing about £850,000. In machine shops and new surveys there was expended about £165,000, and over 951 miles of road are under construction. The total mileage of railways in this State is over 2,080.

WITH all the advantages of an import duty on mother-of-pearl and shell buttons, amounting in some cases to 72 per cent., the American manufacturers are not happy. They find that the people of the United States will still have the English-made button. There is a lower duty, but still

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said there was no truth in the report that the Admiralty intended to transfer to the Orient Steamship Company the management of the Indian Troopship Squadron.

THE DISASTER OFF DOVER.

Particulars regarding the shipping disaster off Dover show that the sunken vessel is the steamer Dunholme of Hartlepool. She collided about three o'clock in the morning with the Kinloch, homeward bound. Seventeen of the Dunholme's crew are missing, the remainder having landed at Gravesend.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The marriage of Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Christian, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt was celebrated yesterday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. A large crowd assembled to witness the procession. Her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor William, and other Royalties were present at the ceremony, which was of a most gorgeous and imposing character.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Advices received here to-day state that the barque Compadre, from Calcutta, bound for Chili, took fire whilst on the voyage. The vessel was headed for the New Zealand coast and run ashore. The crew suffered great privations for a hundred days, but were ultimately rescued by a sealer.

EXECUTIONS BY ELECTRICITY.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.

Four persons convicted and sentenced to death for murder were executed by electricity this morning.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CORDELIA.

SYDNEY, JULY 6.

Besides the officers and men already reported as having been injured by the bursting of a gun on board H. M. S. Cordelia, Midshipman Moore was also wounded by the explosion.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 6.

The Treasury to-day purchased 635,000 oz. of silver at 101·35 to 101·49.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 26th ult., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM ACCIDENT OF LADY HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

Lady Harris narrowly escaped an accident to-day. She had driven [illegible] Watson's Coachmakers, East Street, when her horses, a pair of Australians, which she was herself driving, shied. Lady Harris handled the restless pair in a clever manner and averted what promised to be a serious accident.

LIEUTENANT EHLERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 7.

The German explorer, Herr Ehlers, arrived at Mandalay on Sunday from Bhamo and the Ruby Mines, and left in the Government steamer Pagan for Rangoon.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

It is said the Meingoon Prince is at Luang Phrabang.

TROOP-TRAIN SIDINGS AT NEW CHAMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

Troop-train sidings are to be built at New Chaman, beyond Khojak, being most necessary in a terminal station.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

One lakh of rupees, as usual, will be devoted to camp of exercise next cold season for all India. The only large camp will be at Mainpuri, in the Bengal Presidency; divisional and brigade exercises being gone through at the large cantonments according to custom.

LUCKNOW-BARELI SECTION OF THE LUCKNOW-JOUNPORE RAILWAY.

The section from Lucknow to Rai Bareli of the Lucknow-Jounpore broad-gauge railway will be first taken in hand next cold weather. The alignment onwards to Jounpore has not been decided upon as yet.

THE BOLAN RAILWAY SURVEYS.

The surveys of an alternative route for the Bolan Railway are nearly completed. The line would follow the Mashkaf Valley east of the present alignment, taking off from near Mach and joining to the present Sibi-Rindli Section. No work would be required from Quetta to Dharwaza and the high-level section from Darwaza through Hirok. The changes would not be very expensive. The section from Khandalani to Mach, which has been repeatedly damaged by floods, will be abandoned as a permanent line. The Government of India will make a grant for the work.

A JURY in the Birmingham County Court has been called upon to determine how soon after the final fall of the curtain a theatrical manager may turn out his gaslights. After spending an evening at the Grand Theatre in that town, Mrs. Kingerlee went into the cloak-room, there to attire herself in a way to meet the night air of our treacherous climate. How long this ceremony occupied her, is a point on which the evidence is conflicting, but it was at least long enough for her to find the theatre, when she returned to it, in darkness, whereby, in groping her way along, she fell down some steps and injured her nose. On the part of the lady it was contended that she spent no more time in the cloak-room than was reasonable; on the other side it was averred that twelve minutes were consumed. Besides this, it was argued that when she found the lights out, she should have gone back to the cloak-room and borrowed a lantern. The jury have given Mrs. Kingerlee a verdict with ten pounds damages.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

WE are passing through a crisis of great virtuous indignation about gambling. It is, no doubt, very wrong to imperil more than one can afford to lose. Meantime, it may be remembered, a little gambling is to some minds like a little danger: it stimulates. That young man who is not sure of head and foot, should avoid climbing over glaciers and cliffs; that other young man who cannot shoot straight, should avoid going on a tiger-hunt; and that young man who cannot command his head, should avoid unlimited loo. It is no use to be too virtuous about gambling, because people *will* gamble. The only rational thing is to keep the thing within bounds, and to make life difficult for the gentry who desire to live by gambling and betting and sharping. I knew a man once who was cured of gambling by a very happy accident. There was loo at certain chambers. He who was at the time about one-and-twenty, a subaltern, with a very modest allowance from his father, lost his head—exchanged it, perhaps, for soda and whisky—and "dropped" heavily. When he went away about five in the morning, he left a great packet of I.O.U.s in the hands of the man in whose chambers they had played. He went to his hotel and to bed. He awoke at ten with the horrid thought that these I.O.U.s amounted to more than he could possibly pay—more than his father could pay for him. There was but one thing to do: he must go to the man, who was not a personal friend, and beg for time and own up. There can hardly be conceived a more humiliating position: he who could not afford to pay if he lost, had been ready to take the money of the other men if he won. Honour, somehow, seemed to turn her back upon him.

Now, the other man was older—at least five-and-twenty. He knew something about the resources of the loser. He was pretty certain that if his I.O.U.s were paid at all, it would be at a terrible cost: he was very sorry for the young officer. He, therefore, did a thing which I fear most gamblers would disapprove. He dropped all the I.O.U.s into the fire.

About noon, the loser called. He had a very dismal face. "I looked in," he said dolefully, "about those I.O.U.s of mine." "Your I.O.U.s? What I.O.U.s? I have no I.O.U.s of yours at all." "Oh! yes, you have—when we settled up last night you held all mine." Well, my dear fellow, all I can say is that I haven't got any now. Perhaps, my old woman swept them up this morning." The man protested, but the other was firm. There were no I.O.U.s. Then the young fellow accepted the soda that was offered him and went away. He felt like one reprieved after the rope had been tied round his neck. But he never played loo any more. Whist, he now says, offers as large an element of chance as any man wants; and at the club he is greatly respected as a safe and steady player.

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I have found out the best way of realizing the immense population of London. We cannot, for instance, comprehend a million of people. I doubt if we can comprehend a hundred thousand. The human intellect, limited in all directions, is nowhere so much limited as in the measuring of numbers. The sun is so many millions of miles from us. Twenty millions, more or less, matters nothing. We cannot realize his distance. So with a population of five millions: we do not understand so many separate entities. But we come near to some understanding when we actually see a large part—say a twentieth part—of all those millions file past us. And that we can see any morning, simply by going to Liverpool Street Station and watching the arrivals of the trains from half-past eight till ten. I believe that a quarter of the workers of the City; that is to say, a quarter of all the men and boys, and a great many women, out of five and a half millions, come to town every day by Liverpool Street Station. For an hour and a half there is one long, continuous, unbroken stream of them; they walk past the bystander with a regularity of pace that is like the march of a soldier; they hasten not and lag not; their faces are serious; they do not talk much; they have the stress and burden of the day before them. and market which can find work and livelihood for so many! In the evening they go home again, but the time of the departure is spread over a longer period; they begin to leave at half-past five, and continue till half-past eight. This is three hours; but in the morning their arrival is crammed into little more than an hour.

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The Universal Pension scheme is not, one is glad to remark, going to be forgotten. Mr. Chamberlain has written another important letter about it. It really looks as if one may hope that in a very few years, no working man of sixty will be without his pension. I think that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme makes the pension too small, and the age too late, and I still prefer the plan of buying, between the ages of seventeen and seven-and-twenty, a deferred annuity to begin at sixty. A big compulsory tax, levied week by week relentlessly, would be necessary; but after the first natural unwillingness was overcome, it would be cheerfully endured, with the knowledge that it would come back tenfold when one was old. There is one consideration, however, which everybody has ignored. There is a widespread feeling among the poor that their true insurance is their children. They will be supported, they think, when they grow old, by their sons. This is natural. The sons owe so much to the parents. In the old time, when people stayed where they were born, it was a recognised duty and the universal practice; but in these days of emigration and travel, sons go away and are scattered. What would be possible and easy in the case of a large family of sons and daughters, becomes an impossible burden where only one son is left at home. Far better to enforce on young men from seventeen to seven-and-twenty the purchase of the deferred annuity.

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You can make people bear anything—even three years' compulsory military service with no pay—if you go the right way about it. The Germans understand this way, and we do not. The Germans, you see, teach the duty and the necessity of the thing in their elementary school-books; we do not. Everything should be inculcated in the reading books—all the duties of an Englishman; his powers; his responsibilities; the consequences that may follow his neglect of duty. He should be taught that he must provide for his old age by a tax on his early manhood; that he must, besides, save what he can before he marries; that he should not think of marriage before five-and-twenty; that he must perform his duties to the State; that he must, if necessary, fight for the State; that he must be on the side of the police and of order; with many other private and public virtues, the teaching of which is now wholly neglected.

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The Society of Authors is going to hold a feast in honour of the Americans who have passed the International Copyright Act. Lord Monkswell, who brought into the House of Lords an Act for the amendment of our own copyright law, will very properly take the chair. All the American authors who happen to be in London at the time will be invited. The banquet will be held on July 16th. There are a good many Americans in London at the present moment. Of the better sort there cannot be too many, and I hope that there will be a goodly show at the dinner. As for the Society, it is now over seven hundred strong; it has attracted to itself nearly all the living historians, novelists, poets and essayists. Among other things, its council aim at bringing about a reform which will be the greatest benefit ever conferred upon literature, viz., the establishment upon an equitable basis of the relations between an author and his publisher.

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Next week the lawyers of the Middle Temple are going to present in their old hall the "Masque of Flowers." In the year 1887 the Benchers of Gray's Inn held a representation of this Masque, which was produced under the direction of Mr. Arthur a Becket. I know not why this particular Masque was chosen, when there are many of so much greater poetic value. The production of a masque is, however, a notable revival. It may even mean the restoration of that once favourite entertainment. The masque was the immediate predecessor of the play. For a long time they flourished together. In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, no public festival or entertainment was complete without its masque. Every great house was provided with a room, generally beneath the hall, where were stored the dresses and the machinery for representing the masque. Many of the pageants thus presented in the halls of great houses were splendid and beautiful, far beyond anything attempted at the theatre. Great lords and ladies took the parts; their children were cupids and fairies; their daughters were goddesses and nymphs; all the classical mythology was ransacked for characters. There was little plot in the pieces; but the songs, the music and the dances, and the dresses, made the masque a most beautiful and most refined form of entertainment. To those who would like to get up a masque for a Christmas show, I recommend the works of Ben Jonson, where they will find many to choose from. Among them are some of the prettiest songs in the world.

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The most neglected of all the counties in England is, I am sure, Essex. Nobody ever hears of a tourist going off on a bicycle, or on foot to walk through Essex; and though it contains half-a-dozen watering-places, such as South-end, Walton-on-the-Naze, Clacton, or Felixstowe, none of the visitors go inland to see the country and the things in it. There are, however, plenty of things to see: and last Saturday I journeyed into the least known part of all this little-known land. The place which we went forth to see stands upon a headland on the south side of a great creek or tidal river. The coast is quite flat; there is no cliff. At low-tide the sea recedes two miles over mud and sand: at high-tide it washes the foot of the low sea-wall which runs all round the southern and eastern shores of Essex. In very ancient times the land about here was all under water, even at high-tide, save for a few low-lying islands, the haunt of wild fowl innumerable. Hither still come in great numbers black geese, wild duck, and other birds; and in search of them come men who carry guns and lie in flat punts, floating slowly towards the suspicious birds. Here is a village; and until the day before yesterday it was 16 miles from any railway: it is now seven. Here is an ancient church, not yet restored, with a red brick tower set in a churchyard dark with trees. Here is a street full of cottages, with thin red tiles. Nowhere are the roofs so full of colour as in Essex: there are gardens everywhere. Nowhere are there such good village gardens as in Essex. The air is fragrant with hawthorn; the gardens are lovely with rose, rocket, wall-flower, and peony. Every man is a bee-master; and every garden has its hives, and the bees are flying about among the flowers. And every house has its ancient man sitting in the porch, or hobbling on the pavement; for in the strong healthy air of this place no one thinks of dying under the age of ninety. In order to get here, one has to walk through two other villages just as beautiful, and along roads lined with chestnuts in blossom. Yet we came not to see a village.

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Two miles beyond the village and the point itself—one cannot call so flat a thing a cape—there stands a very strange old building. It is on the sea-wall itself. It is lofty and narrow, with a high-pitched roof; but the roof itself is modern, and was formerly higher; the masonry is extremely ancient, part of it being apparently Roman work. Within are traces of arches and arched windows. It is now a barn, but it was formerly a chapel—the Chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Wall. Who built this chapel? Why was it built? Remember that there never was any population here in Christian times; that the village two miles away always had its parish church; that there are no walls of monastic buildings. Therefore, why was this church built? When was it built? For whom was it built? The place where it stands was on the site of a Roman fort. The Saxon called it Ithanchester. It was one of the establishments of that very useful officer, the Roman Count of the Saxon Shore, and it often proved the cause of disappointment and of cursing to pirates. But the Romans went away, and it became deserted. The East Saxons, when they landed here, found no one to oppose them. They did not, however, settle on this site, which is marshy, but went inland a little where the land rises. That was in the year 500 A.D. or thereabouts. For fourteen hundred years the place has remained desolate. Who built the church there? And why? Meantime, antiquarians have [illegible] the line of the Roman wall, and have dug up urns [illegible] and coins, all about this place. And why do [illegible] this? Because there is nothing more interesting than to examine into [illegible] of the past, and because this beautiful country of ours is full of them, and because I would willingly persuade young fellows of every town to search diligently into the antiquities and ruins in their own neighbourhood.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.

A MEETING of the Anti-Usury League was held on the 4th inst. in the Telagu Hall, Kamatipoora. In spite of the heavy rain there was a good attendance.

Mr. Gostling, who was advertized to preside, was unavoidably absent and Mr. Chambers acted as chairman. Mr. Chambers said that during the rains they would not hold meetings, but that the committees which had been elected would in the meantime be busy drawing up a petition. It was their intention after the rains to hold another series of meetings in order to obtain signatures to this memorial. On the whole they were to be congratulated on the success of the League. The organization was well known in Bombay, its roll of membership was good, and the information which had been gathered was valuable. They could consider that the League was not the least important association in Bombay, and he hoped that when the memorial was ready the same measure of success would attend it.

Mr. Ramaya Yenkaya moved "that this meeting approves of the action taken by the members of the Anti-Usury League in drawing public attention to the evil of excessive interest which is charged by the money-lending classes of India."

Mr. Manaji Pajuji seconded the resolution.

A long discussion followed, one of the audience defending the money-lender because the insecurity of his capital necessitated the charging of a large interest. Ultimately the resolution was carried.

A number of new members were enrolled and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks being moved and carried for the use of the hall.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 26th ult., left Aden at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, at noon. The Peninsular, which left London on the 19th ult., and Brindisi on the 28th, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Lieut. and Mrs. J. Adkins and child, Surg.-Major Downie, Mr. G. H. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Oxtoby and child, Rev. J. M. Haslope, Mrs. Cole and child, Mrs. Lane, Mr. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. F. P. Doctor.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Mammoth, Capt. Yate, Col. J. McMullen, Mr. E. Delins, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. H. V. Bailey, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Landale, Mr. E. R. Mory, Mr. R. R. Parakh, Mr. F. Armfield, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Carton, Mr. Gover, Mr. Ostermeyer.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. Tomkinson. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Branson, Miss Branson, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Mr. A. A. Hall.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. J. F. Ritson, Dr. and Mrs. Kochler, Mr. J. Peerozshaw.

THE Windham correspondence, included in the calendar just published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, brings vividly before us the feverish excitements of the South Sea stock gambling mania in 1720. Mrs. Windham writes:—"The ladies sell their jewels to buy, and happy are they that are in. Jemmy so pleased with his good fortune, his grave face is turned to smiling. Never was such a time to get money." "Jemmy" was her son, from whom there is also a letter beginning, "I grow rich so fast that I like stock-jobbing of all things." He concludes by requesting his correspondent to look out for an estate in Norfolk of "from ten or fifteen to twenty thousand pounds." A few months later comes "a frost, a killing frost." Jemmy's face has, no doubt, now resumed its wonted gravity; for another son writes: "Poor Jemmy's affairs are most irretrievable. These devils of directors have ruined more men's fortunes in this world than I hope old Beelzebub will do souls for the next. Many a hundred-thousand-pound man not worth a groat. It grieves me to think of some of them.

THE FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A MEETING of the Cotton Trade Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., relative to the question of the frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple. Mr. J. Tintner, who presided, moved the following resolution:—"That this Association approves most heartily of Mr. James' proposals, requesting Government to organize the distribution of good local seed in large quantities at cost price or even below that, or, if necessary, gratis, in order to induce the ryot to procure his seed from the Government depots only; it cannot, however, accept his views with regard to legislation in any form, not considering the same desirable in principle nor conducive to the effect intended." He said, in the course of his remarks, that the staple had not been so good as it was some years ago, but that was not the fault of the Association. He thought they ought to commence with the ryot. Government ought to assist the ryot by inducing them to plant the best seeds that could be procured. He did not think sufficient use had been made by Government of the experimental farms. From time to time the Association had got a few samples of cotton grown at the farms and had expressed a desire to buy quantities of it, but they never heard any more about the matter. Mr. James thought the Association was very much to blame for what had occurred, but he (the chairman) did not think it was the case, for the Association was very strict with the cotton that came before it for survey. Mr. T. J. Ward seconded the motion, which, being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously, and it was agreed to send a copy of the resolution with a report of the proceedings of the meeting to Government. A detailed report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, JULY 4.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. O. BARNARD, Commanding this Division, who proceeded on privilege leave to Europe, is expected back next week. Colonel McCleverty, Commanding the Derbyshire regiment, who was officiating, makes over charge of the Nerbudda Division to the General.

Early next month the popular C. O. of the Derbys—late 95th Foot—vacates his appointment after a period of over three years. Colonel McCleverty proceeds to England. His departure from India is very much regretted. The gallant officer will just complete twenty-three years' service on the 10th inst. A farewell entertainment is proposed. Major A. C. Lloyd, second in command, and who entered the army on 24th March 1869, will be in command until a successor to the retiring commandant is appointed. A rumour is afloat that the removal of the Derbyshire regiment to Anballa in November next will be cancelled. This seems doubtful.

Anent the two cholera cases in the station hospital mentioned by me last month, I am glad to say the second case recovered. The patients were put in quarantine—in tents—for a few days. There were two deaths from enteric fever in the station hospital last month. The health of the artillery and infantry is satisfactory now. Although there were a few cases of enteric fever in the Derbyshire regiment, yet the other parts of the cantonment and the civil community enjoy an immunity from this fever. It is strange that this disease seems to be confined to that particular locality where every sanitary arrangement seems perfect.

The monsoon current has been gradual. It has now unquestionably extended into the Central Provinces. Heavy showers of rain and thunderstorms have been reported from the surrounding districts. This station seems to be lost sight of by the clerk of the weather. The first heavy fall of rain occurred last evening, but not a drop of rain fell in the city itself. We are still 6·34 inches short of the average rainfall. At three o'clock this afternoon the moonsoon current was stronger and another sharp shower of rain was welcomed. The roads are pointing out their defects. The agriculturists are now vigorously employed in their fields, while the *banias* are crest fallen. There is now a complete change in the atmosphere—every dent and pond have a little water in them. Unless measures be adopted at once to rid the [illegible] [illegible] will be aware of next month. These devastating insects have visited every district in the C. P. during the past two months in myriads. What with the late advent of the monsoon and the thought of [illegible] our rabi crops are in imminent danger.

The weather being cool and enjoyable, the "Amateurs of the station" reproduced *Blow for Blow*, the well-known drama of H. J. Byron's. A portion of the proceeds will be given to Lady Dufferin's Fund. The histrionic talent in this station being of no mean order, the ladies and gentlemen might appear at the "Derbyshire Theatre" frequently. There are many local charitable institutions in want of funds. Father Benson, of the Cowley Fathers, Oxford, was amongst us. He preached in Christ Church during his stay from the 28th ult. to 1st prox. On Monday, at 9 p.m., there was a "social gathering" in Christ Church Girls' School for church-workers and teachers of schools. The Revd. J. E. F. Cole and Father Benson delivered addresses.

DISPUTE ABOUT AN ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Balkrishna Vasudeo, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, Bhowrao Hyhati and another, while Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant, Sukaram Gungajee, to show cause against an attachment before judgment obtained by the plaintiffs.

On the 26th ultimo the plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 870-14-3, together with Rs. 63-12, being the amount of moneys due by the defendant to the plaintiffs for work and labour done in respect of certain excavation work in the Government Dockyard, sublet by the defendant to the plaintiffs on the 15th of February last. Messrs. Bulkley and Co., the contractors, obtained from the office of the Bombay Defences the business of constructing certain works at the Government Dockyard, Bombay. The work of excavation in connection with the job was sublet by Messrs. Bulkley and Co. to the defendant, who in turn sublet a portion of the excavation work to the plaintiffs on the 15th of February last. The plaintiffs performed and finished the work on the 7th ultimo, which was surveyed and measured by the plaintiffs and the other sub-contractors. The work surveyed came up to 1,077 brass and 39 cubic feet, and, according to the rates given by Messrs. Bulkley and Co., the plaintiffs were entitled in all to a sum of Rs. 1,907-4-9. The defendant paid on account to the plaintiffs from time to time in all Rs. 1,037-6-6, and there was now due by him to them a balance of Rs. 870-14-3, which amount plaintiffs repeatedly demanded of the defendant, but he had not yet paid the same. On the 27th ultimo, Bhowrao, the first plaintiff, applied for an attachment before judgment, on the ground that the defendant had stopped all work and had sent away his family to his native country, and that he himself intended to leave Bombay as soon as he received his bills, amounting to Rs. 7,000, from Messrs. Bulkley and Co., which he expected to get on that day, and that defendant had no other property in Bombay to satisfy execution of any decree that might be passed against him. The defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of the decree that might be passed against him, was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court with Rs. 7,000 due from Messrs. Bulkley and Co., and so the plaintiffs prayed that he might be called upon to furnish security to satisfy any decree that might be passed against him in this suit, and in the meantime the money in the hands of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. might be attached before judgment.

His Honour, after perusing the affidavit, ordered a prohibitory order to issue, attaching Rs. 913-10-3 out of Rs. 7,000 due by Messrs. Bulkley and Co. to the defendant and now in their hands, and a notice was also ordered to be served on the defendant, calling upon him to show cause why he should not furnish security for the amount claimed.

Mr. Davur, in showing cause against the prohibitory order, produced an affidavit made by his client, in which the defendant distinctly denied the allegations made in the plaintiff's affidavit.

Mr. Balkrishna, in support of the attachment, said that his client had not been served with a copy of the defendants' affidavit, and therefore he had no opportunity of contradicting the statement made therein. If given time, he would get an affidavit made by Messrs. Bulkley and Co. in support of his clients' statement.

His Honour ruled that the plaintiffs ought to have got an affidavit of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. at the time they applied for an attachment before judgment. The attachment was therefore, issued and at the request of Mr. Davur his honour adjourned the case until Monday next.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF MANECKJEE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of Maneckjee Aslajee, who was committed on a charge of murder by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury, of which Mr. Silas Benjamin was the foreman, the whole of the jurors being Europeans. Three Hindus and one Parsee, who were called to serve upon the jury, were challenged by the prisoner's counsel. The prisoner was arraigned by the Clerk of the Crown on five different charges, as follows:—(1) With having, on the 25th April last, committed the murder of Buchoobai. (2) With having, on the same day, committed the murder of Perozbai. (3) With having, on the same day, committed murder either by causing the death of Buchoobai or by causing the death of Perozbai. (4) That Buchoobai having, on the same day, committed suicide, the prisoner abetted the commission of the offence. (5) That Perozbai, a person under the age of eighteen years, having committed suicide, the prisoner abetted the commission of the offence. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, conducted the defence; while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The first two witnesses examined yesterday were the husband and mother-in-law of Buchoobai, who denied that she was subject to hysterical fits within the last few years, and affirmed that the fits came on at intervals of eight or ten days whilst she was passing through her sixteenth year, but were unaccompanied by any violence on her part. The Bania boy who heard the prisoner whistle and saw him following the Parsee girls was the next witness called and complained to the presiding judge of having been, on the 9th May last, slapped by Superintendent McDermott at his bungalow, and pushed down the staircase, for not giving his evidence before the coroner's jury in the manner he had told him to do. In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, the Bania denied going about to different persons begging for money; and he denied going in April last to Mr. Malvi, prisoner's solicitor, to beg for money, saying he was a horse and carriage broker and had in the past year sold some twenty or twenty-five horses and carriages. Gungajee Heroojee, the coolie of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, described the persons he had admitted up the tower on the afternoon of the 25th April last, among them being three Parsee children, two girls and a boy, whom, he said, he should not be able to recognise. He denied having admitted two young Khojas up the tower that day or any Khojas at all. It having been considered desirable that the jury should visit the tower, of which a detailed plan was produced in court, Mr. K. F. Mody, Deputy Registrar, was deputed by his lordship, at the adjournment of the court, to accompany the jury over the tower, allowing nobody to communicate with them on the subject of the trial; and the jury, when separating, were administered the usual warning not to converse with any outsider on the subject. The trial will be continued this morning. The following is a full report of the trial.

Mr. Jardine at the outset challenged three Hindus and a Parsee who were called upon the jury.

When Mr. Silas Benjamin was called,

Mr. Jardine asked permission of his lordship to ask a question of Mr. Silas Benjamin, as on his answer depended the result of his being challenged or not.

His lordship consented to the question being put.

Mr. Jardine to the juror: Have you signed any memorial in connection with this matter?

Mr. Benjamin: No.

The juror was then allowed to take his seat.

On Mr. Byramjee Framjee Patel being called,

Mr. Jardine said he took an objection to the juror on the ground that he belonged to the Parsee community, and that it was a matter of common notoriety that there was a good deal of feeling existing in regard to the case [illegible] in regard to the matter.

His Lordship: Have you any reason, Mr. Jardine, to suppose that this [illegible] signed the memorial?

Mr. Jardine: No; but [illegible]

[illegible]

His Lordship: It is a strong inference to ask the court to draw that because the juror's co-religionists signed the memorial, that he signed it also.

Mr. Jardine said he thought that his application was justified, as there had been a precedent established in the Parsee riot case.

His Lordship: Have you anything to say on the point, Mr. Lang?

Mr. Lang: No. I leave the matter to your lordship. We only wish to get a thoroughly impartial jury.

His lordship was understood to say he disallowed the objection, as there was nothing to show that Mr. Byramjee was biassed in regard to the matter.

Mr. Jardine then challenged the juror on other grounds.

After the challenges the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Silas Benjamin, Foreman.

Mr. W. A. Collin.	Mr. A. F. Simpson.
Mr. C. Greenway.	Mr. W. C. Keith.
Mr. G. W. Moir.	Mr. J. Westall.
Mr. J. Johnson.	Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case for the prosecution, said: The prisoner Maneckjee Aslajee is charged, as you have just heard, under certain charges, by which he is alleged to have caused the deaths of two young Parsee ladies, named Buchoobai and Pherozbai. Of course, I cannot help believing that most of you, gentlemen of the jury, have heard a good deal about this case before coming into the court; but I am sure you will discard entirely from your mind all impressions which you may have formed in regard to the matter, and deliver your verdict upon the evidence which will be laid before you. Now, gentlemen, there is no doubt regarding the fact that the two Parsee ladies met their deaths by falling from the Rajabai Tower at about half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th April, and therefore the question which you have to decide is, under what circumstances they met their deaths. The evidence which will be laid before you will show that these young Parsee ladies left the house, where they resided, apparently in perfect good health, and under circumstances which, so far as evidence is forthcoming, would lead no one to suppose that they were going to commit suicide. They were seen on the roadway by one or more witnesses, who will be called, and were also seen, before they went up the Rajabai Tower, by a witness, named Bugwandass Ranchordass, who, on being called, will say that he saw the young ladies in the University Gardens, and that the accused, whom he also saw there, whistled after the girls, and used a term which, when translated, you will say was not a term of respect. The girls then went into the University Building, and Maneckjee Aslajee followed them; and with regard to what took place there, I feel it to be my duty, as appearing for the prosecution, to call before you the whole of the evidence of those witnesses who were in or about the Tower at the time of the occurrence. Their statements do not all agree, but they will be laid before you, and it will be then for you to decide which is true; but the fact will be proved that these young ladies were with Maneckjee Aslajee on the top of the Tower. Now the case for the prosecution depends mainly upon the evidence of three Parsee children, who were undoubtedly in the Tower at the time the occurrence took place. Their evidence will be to the following effect:—That they saw the two Parsee ladies on the top of the Tower, and also saw Maneckjee Aslajee come up with two Mahomedans. That the Mahomedans shortly afterwards went down, and that Maneckjee Aslajee followed the girls three or four times round the Tower. That they went down, and that the accused followed them. That shortly afterwards the girls came up in an excited state, and that Maneckjee Aslajee came up after them, and followed them round to that part of the Tower facing the High Court, and that shortly afterwards the Parsee again passed them hurriedly and went down the staircase. I should tell you that the entrance to the top of the Tower is at the south-east corner, and the children will state that they were near the entrance to that staircase, when they saw Maneckjee Aslajee rush past them and go down with his turban in his hand, he being at the time in an excited state, while the two Parsee ladies had only come up only a very short time before with their clothes in a disordered state. Well, gentlemen when these children got to the bottom of the Tower they found the bodies of the females lying there, but I may state that they have not yet been cross-examined on behalf of the accused, so that now you will have an opportunity of seeing how they give their evidence. If you think their evidence is false, and as the charge against Manockjee Aslajee mainly rests upon that evidence, it will be your duty to acquit him; but if, on the other hand, you believe that evidence, then I hold that if you find the children's story corroborated by other evidence, that you will have to find the accused guilty of one of the charges brought against him. That evidence is corroborated by important witnesses in the case, for three persons will be called who will depose to saying what took place on the top of the Tower, and they will each state that they saw a man on top of the building, while two of them who, however, are unable to identify the individual, will state that they saw him throwing the girl over; and if you believe that evidence as being true, then it affords the most reliable corroboration indeed of the testimony of these Parsee children, while there are other circumstances in the case which it will be your duty to consider as being corroborative of the same story. There is the circumstance that before the young ladies went up the Tower they were both wearing *mathabunds*, which I may tell you are white cloths tied across the head; and the children state that when first they saw the girls they were wearing them, but that afterwards they saw Buchoobai without her *mathabund*, and there is the fact that when the ladies were found, the cloth was missing. The inference, therefore, is that there had been a struggle in the Tower, and that in that struggle the *mathabund*, was torn away. There is another circumstance to be borne in mind, and that is that Buchoobai was wearing spectacles, which have not been found, although the most careful search was made of the Tower; and it will be, therefore, for you to consider whether the fact of these spectacles having been missing is not some evidence of struggle having taken place in the Tower. Then, further, there is a considerable amount of medical evidence, which the prosecution will lay before you, comprising the three or four medical gentlemen who examined the bodies. Two of the medical gentlemen examined then immediately after the occurrence in the University Building, while Dr. Sidney-Smith examined the bodies the next morning. Two of these gentlemen will depose to the marks on the bodies, and it will be for you to consider how the marks were caused. I may tell you that the Parsee medical men think they were nail-marks; but Dr. Sidney-Smith, on the contrary, is of the opinion that the marks were due to the bodies falling on the ground, so that it will be for you, after hearing the evidence, to say which opinion you think is the correct one. If it is your opinion that the marks were caused by finger-nails, it will be strong evidence to show that a struggle of some kind took place in the Tower, but, in addition, there will be other evidence, which will also have an important bearing on the case. A witness will be called who will depose that immediately after the occurrence he saw Maneckjee Aslajee in charge of Superintendent MacDermott, and will state that he put a question to the accused, who told him that he had seen two Mussulmans struggling with the girls in the Tower, and had gone to their assistance, and had got his clothes torn. A witness will be produced to show that his clothes were torn at the time, and it was also true that Superintendent MacDermott will be called that he would state he never heard the question put by the witness. The conversation might have, however, taken place without the Superintendent hearing it, or, on the other hand, it might have taken place without his understanding it, as it took place in Gujerati, so that it will be for you also to see what weight is to be given to this part of the story after hearing the evidence. This story will, however, throw a deal of suspicion on the accused, as when he was examined before the Coroner he said not a word about having seen a struggle, or his having gone to the assistance of the girls. If you believe, therefore, that was the statement which he made immediately after the occurrence; that taken into consideration with what he said at the inquest will, I think, entitle you to say that it throws a certain amount of suspicion on Manockjee. I ought to mention that one of the witnesses called will be Atmaram Babajee, the havildar of the University, who has stated, and I believe will state again, that he saw the accused coming downstairs, and afterwards saw the Parsee girls on the top of the Tower; but, of course, that statement may be quite consistent with the story told by the Parsee children. These will be the main features of the evidence, and after hearing all the evidence it will be for you to form an opinion as to whether, it has been sufficiently proved that the accused was the person who caused the deaths of the two Parsee girls who met with their deaths, by falling from the Rajabai Tower.

Mr. Lang, after reading over to the jury the sections of the code under which the accused was charged, continuing, said: The evidence in the case does not clearly [illegible] charged with causing the deaths of either Buchoobai or Pherozbai, so that if you come to the conclusion that he caused the deaths [illegible] of the ladies, though you may not be quite certain as to which, you will be quite justified in finding him guilty of the charge. There is a further charge of having abetted the commission of the suicide of the girls under sections 305 and 306 of the Code, and, therefore, on these facts it will be for you, gentlemen of the jury, to decide whether Manockjee Aslajee is guilty of committing the offence of murder by pushing the girls from the Tower, or whether he is a guilty of the offence of abetment of suicide.

Mr Lang then proceeded to call witnesses:—

Ardasir Burjorjee Godrej, a student, the husband of Buchoobai and brother of Perozbai, both of whom died on the 25th April last, said: Perozbai was married to Dhunjeesha Sorabjee Dattoo. They all lived in the same house. Witness's mother also lived in the same house. Her name was Dosibai. Witness did not live with Buchoobai as man and wife. Witness last saw her in good health and good spirits about 2-30 p.m. on the 25th April. He had seen Perozbai shortly before in good health and spirits. He did not see them go out that afternoon. Buchoobai was 20 years of age, while Perozbai was 16 years. Witness himself was 22 years old. Buchoobai wore spectacles and was short and stout. Perozbai was thin. Both always wore *mathabans*, *i. e.*, square pieces of white mu

and when we sprinkled water over her face, she used to get round.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: The fits occurred at intervals of eight or ten days. The direction to Cheera Bazar is entirely different from the direction to the University Tower.

Will you tell me what height Buchoobai was?—I never measured her height. I cannot say.

Nor Perozbai?—No. Both looked as tall as myself. They were nearly equally tall. They were both of strong constitutions.

Not at all timid?—No.

They never told you they were going to the University Tower?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Sometimes they consulted me, and sometimes they went ont without consulting me.

Burjorjee Jamasjee Pavri, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a clerk in the service of Messrs. Chothia and Co., having an office in Hornby Row. On the afternoon of the 25th April last, between 3 and 3-15 p.m., witness saw Buchoobai and Perozbai near Treacher and Company's shop, each holding the other by the fingers of her hand, going towards the High Court. In the hands of one of them was a newspaper or "something like a pamphlet." They were in a very good mood, smiling and talking cheerfully to one another. Both had *mathabans* on. About 5-30 or 6 p.m. witness saw them again close to the steps of the Tower. They were dead. Witness immediately recognised them as the same girls.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I did not speak to them. I did not know them.

Had you any particular reason to notice the fact that they had *mathabans* on?—No, I had no particular reason; but as they passed by, I noticed that they had *mathabans* on. I did not then notice spectacles on one of them. I gave evidence before the Coroner.

Did you say there that neither of the girls had spectacles on?—Yes, I said so.

And that was the case, I suppose?—Yes, it is true; that was the case.

Bhagwandas Runsordas was called and said: I want to make a representation to your lordship before I give my evidence.

The Judge: Give your evidence and make the representation afterwards.

Witness said he was present in the University Gardens on the 25th April, about 8 minutes to 3 p.m., sitting on a bench, smoking a *beeree*. He was sitting facing the tram-road, with his back to the Tower. Witness saw the prisoner that day, but had not seen him before. He was following two Parsee ladies who came into the gardens through the turn-spike entrance. Prisoner whistled and said "Lohrka challia," *i.e.*, "Lassies or wenches are going there."

Interpreter: "Lohrka" is a term of contempt applied to the virtue of a woman.

Witness continued: The prisoner was about 20 paces from the ladies, and about 6 or 7 paces off from witness. The ladies had passed the place where witness was sitting, followed by the prisoner. They went up as far as the statue, and then turned into a passage on this side of the Tower. On hearing the whistle, the ladies turned and looked behind, and then the prisoner concealed his face by turning it towards the High Court. Witness could see the ladies up to the corner of the library and then lost sight of them. Prisoner went after them, and witness lost sight of him about the same place as the ladies. They were both dressed in black *sarrees* and both had boots on. One of them, who was stout, had spectacles on, and the thin lady had in her hand something resembling a pamphlet. Prisoner had on a black coat, white pantaloons, and an old turban, and he had worsted slippers on his feet.

At Mr. Jardine's request the accused was allowed a chair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said: I am 23 years old.

What statement did you wish to make?

Witness: I am afraid of being beaten by the police. I was in fact slapped.

What else?—I was pushed away while I was on the staircase. I was about to fall down, but escaped.

Did the police push you and slap you?—Yes, Superintendent McDermott pushed and slapped me. He gave me two slaps, saying "Go, *salla* (*i.e.*, wife's brother). What will the Parsees give you?"

Was that to-day?—No; that was on the 9th May last, in Mr. McDermott's bungalow.

Any other ill-treatment?—No; he did not ill-treat me since then, but he told me he would send me away seven years if I acted in that way. On the 11th I cried and complained before two Parsees, who took me to Mr. Craigie's office. Mr. Pestonjee Kanga asked me if I had any witnesses. I said I could have no witnesses there. Mr. McDermott had asked me to say borrowful blood and appeared to have had some quarrel at home.

Anything more?—No; he did not ask me anything more, but he said, "Will the Rs. 50 I give you be a less amount? Will the Parsees give you more?"

Then Mr. McDermott offered you Rs. 50?—He told me he would persuade Maneckjee Aslajee's mother and would get me the amount. I have been in terror all along, and now I say all this in H. M's High Court.

Did you accept Mr. McDermott's offer?—When I was put on oath before the Coroner I stated the truth.

You are a broker in carriages and horses. How long have you been a broker?—Two years.

Have you sold any horses and carriages?—Yes; 20 or 25. I can give you the names of the persons to whom I sold.

Have you got any books?—I don't keep any.

When did you last sell a horse?—About 2 months ago to Nanabhoy, son of Mr. Muncherjee Banajee, manager of the Indo-China Mill.

Where do you live?—In Bazar Gate Street, with my father.

Do you still live with your father?—Yes.

Have you had any quarrel with your father lately?—No, I never had a quarrel with my father.

Why did you go to the gardens?—I went to ask the *malles* if his nephew had returned. He does groom's service.

Were there other people in the gardens at the time?—None except myself, the prisoner, and the ladies.

Did you know any of the three?—No.

Never had seen them before?—No.

Did you speak of their dress from what you noticed at the time?—Yes.

You first told the police of what you saw?—Yes, on the 27th April. My statement was taken down by Mr. McDermott.

Did you say one of the ladies had a green *sarree*, and the other a black one?—No, I said both wore black.

You are very precise as to the time. How do you know?—It struck 3 p.m. after I had done smoking. I was smoking about 8 minutes.

Did you say that about five minutes afterwards you saw the two ladies?—No; I said I saw the ladies exactly at three o'clock.

How long did you remain in the gardens?—I left at 3-5 p. m. to go to David Sassoon's office.

Who did you see there?—I went to see Mr. Sala, but I did not see him. I saw the *ramoses* there.

You went back to the Tower the same evening and saw the ladies' dead bodies?—I went to the Tower at 5-30 p. m., but did not see the bodies.

When did you first tell anyone about what you had seen in the gardens?—On the 27th or 28th April, when I mentioned it to a police sepoy No. 516.

Were you living with your father at that time?—Yes. I do not know Ramjee Madha's boarding-house.

Have you been in the habit of soliciting offerings from people—begging in fact—during the last few months?—No.

Do you swear you have not been asking people for money?—Yes.

Do you know Mr. Malvi of Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi?—Yes.

Have you not been to him on several occasions and asked him for money?—Not lately.

But you have been to him?—Yes; about a year or eighteen months ago.

May I ask why you swore you had never been to a gentleman and asked for money?—It was so long ago. I will swear that I did not ask him for money during last April.

Did you not represent that you wished to join a class at the Technical College, but had no money?—No.

Have you not been to Mr. Jamitram Jevatram and asked for contributions?—No I have not. I went to him to give him an invitation for dinner (laughter) at the house of Monmohundass on the occasion of a wedding.

Do you know Mr. Furdoonjee, Mr. Bhaishunker's partner?—Yes.

Have you been to him for money?—No; I only went to him yesterday in reference to this case.

Have you been to Mr. Motilal, of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, to beg for money?—No.

Did you not go to his house on the 10th April?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I was struck by Mr. McDermott on the 9th May. I gave my evidence before the Coroner on the 5th May. He beat me because I did not give evidence as he had asked me to do, namely, that the ladies were in a sorrowful mood, and that there had been a quarrel at their house. I was asked on the 27th or 28th April to say that. At 8 minutes to 3 p. m. on the 25th April, I went to the *malles* to make inquiries; then returning, sat on a bench, smoking a *beeree*, and then the clock struck 3 p. m. Exactly at that time the two ladies came.

Pestonjee Dorabjee Shroff, examined by Mr. Scott, produced a plan of the Rajabai Tower he had made on the 11th May last.

The foreman expressed a desire on the part of the jury to go and view the Tower.

The Judge said it was certainly very desirable to see the Tower, and that arrangements should be made for the jury's visit to it in the evening.

Witness gave measurements of different portions of the Tower.

Gungajee Heroojee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was a cooloe in the employ of Lund and Blockley, and one of his duties was to wind the Tower clock. He kept the keys of the Tower. On the afternoon of the 25th April last, witness was at the door in the porch. Shortly before 3 p.m. some people came to go up the Tower. About a quarter to 3 p.m. two Marwarees came. Witness opened the door and let them up. Then came five or six Mahomedan ladies, a middle-aged Mahomedan and a boy, and a Bania boy. The five Mahomedan ladies accompanied the middle-aged Mahomedan and the boy. The Bania boy had preceded the party by about five minutes. Witness let them all up together four or five minutes after the Marwarees. Then came three Parsee children. Two were girls, and one was a boy. Witness did not think he could recognise them. He let them up along with an old Mahomedan and a Mahomedan boy. Then came the Secretariat sepoy, Dowlut, and his five Hindu guests. The entrance door of the Tower was closed before these people arrived, and Dowlut asked witness to let them up. Then came the prisoner, who gave witness seven pice after he had opened the door and before he let him and the others up. They all went up except Dowlut. The two Marwarees came down before anybody else went up. Then came the two deceased Parsee ladies. That was about ten minutes after Dowlut's guests and the prisoner had gone up. The Parsee ladies went up to where the University havildar, Atmaram, and Dowlut were sitting and spoke to them. They then went into the University hall. Four or five minutes afterwards Atmaram came and asked witness to go up, open the clock-room, and show it to the ladies. Witness, saying that he was tired and could not go, gave Atmaram the key, and he went back with the key. After the Parsee ladies and Atmaram had entered the hall, the Mahomedan ladies and the Mahomedan came down. A long time, about ten minutes after the ladies had gone up, he let two Babus up, one of them being a boy. Witness could not say when he let the Babus up. It had not struck 4 p.m. Leaving the door open after four or five minutes, witness went for a drink of water. Before witness could return, and while he was drinking water, Atmaram came and gave witness the keys of the clock-room. Witness then was in the verandah on the east side of the hall. As witness was returning to the porch, he saw people running up under it from different directions. He afterwards saw the dead bodies of the Parsee ladies. Before the Babus were let up, the smaller Bania boy came down, and with him was somebody else, but the witness could not say if it was a Bania or a Parsee. A long time after the bodies were found, witness saw the prisoner again there. There are two empty rooms below the clock-room, which are kept open. They were open that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I had never seen the prisoner or the Parsee ladies before. I have mentioned all the people who went up after the two Marwarees.

The ladies went up, we know, by the library door?—Yes.

The Babus went up about ten minutes later?—Yes.

There was nobody in the Tower when the Marwarees went up?—No.

Then, no Mahomedans went up the Tower except those you have told us of?—No.

And no young Khojas went up?—No.

And no Khojas went up at all?—No.

There were no two young Mussulmans who went up with the accused?—No.

You go up the Tower to wind up the clock?—Yes.

It is a Tower in which any sound can be heard if made in any of the rooms?—If the sound be a loud one, and if one attentively listens to it, it can be heard.

A scream can be heard all over the Tower?—If a scream be raised from below on the staircase, it cannot be heard. A scream made in one of the open balconies can be heard. What I mean to say is that an ordinary sound, if made on the second floor, could be heard at the top; and if made on the ground-floor, it can be heard up to the second floor.

[illegible] times, when there are workmen working on the top, they can hear an order given by me from the organ-room.

That is your opinion merely?—Yes, from [illegible] I have noticed. There is a way from the library for getting into the Tower staircase. I have nothing to do with letting people into the library.

The jury were then about to separate to visit the Tower.

Mr. Lang drew the court's attention to section 293 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In the absence of the Public Prosecutor, who had left, his lordship deputed Mr. K. F. Mody, Deputy Registrar, to accompany the jury to the Tower and to allow no person to communicate with them on the subject of the trial. His lordship discharged the jury with the usual warning not to communicate with anybody on the subject of the trial.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY.

THE following is the directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1891. In presenting the shareholders with the eighth annual report, being for the year ending March 21st, 1891, the directors have pleasure in stating that the business, notwithstanding the increase of competition, has maintained its ground and continues in a satisfactory condition.

The stock has been carefully taken under the supervision of the managing director and, where necessary, duly depreciated.

The furniture and fixtures are still in first rate condition and the sum of Rs. 14,500 has been written off in previous years.

The gross profit for the year amounts to Rs. 2,48,853-8-0, and from the statement of profit and loss, herewith submitted, it will be seen that a net profit of Rs. 60,840-10-5 has resulted after allowing Rs. 7,881-0-9 for bad and doubtful debts.

From this sum the directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 12 per share, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 60,000, which is the same as last year, leaving the balance Rs. 840-10-5 to be carried forward to next year's account.

The directors have pleasure in stating that the returns for the months of the current year under review show a large and satisfactory increase; also that Rs. 1,50,000 have been collected from the outstanding accounts.

Mr. R. Pile has again resumed his post as managing director of the company, and Mr. J. Pile, who, on account of ill-health, was absent during part of the year, has now returned, and has been re-appointed manager at Secunderabad.

Under section 80 of the Articles of Association of the company, Mr. Alex. McKenzie retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

IN pursuance of the Ministerial instructions of November 11, 1890, says the *Belgique Militaire*, the Carabineer Regiment will constitute a cycling training section, and in the manœuvres of this year cyclists will be employed to carry despatches. In addition to practical cycling, the training will include map-reading, instruction in regard to the relation of troops in the field, and much else.

THE way to an Irish bishopric in 1779 is naively indicated in a letter from William Newcome, Bishop of Ossory, quoted in the calendar of the Donoghmore Correspondence. This worthy prelate notes that he is "informed that the Bishop of Waterford's life is despaired of," and apprises his correspondent that he has "taken the liberty to solicit my Lord-Lieutenant by letter that I may be appointed to that see." Various reasons are urged, one being a "wish to be a little richer, though at the expense of convenience and happiness." But the crowning argument has reference to political services. It is, in the Bishop's own words, that he had "supported an interest in this borough (Kilkenny), at a great expense, for a year before the last General Elections; absolutely preserved the borough by making forty new freemen, in the midst of the greatest obloquy and newspaper abuse (for our majority on the poll was only nineteen), and returned two members recommended by Government after a well-contested opposition, headed by Mr. Ponsonby, a popular candidate and a native of this place." A little later we come upon a letter from William Newcome, "Bishop of Waterford," about some one who had published "a very able answer to Mr. Hume's "Essay on Miracles."

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal offices on Monday afternoon for the purpose of (1) considering the draft building by-laws; (2) to consider a letter from Messrs. Gostling, Campbell, Hewson and Morris, containing suggestions and objections to the said draft by-laws and requesting that Mr. Gostling may be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting; (3) to consider a letter from Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and others, offering certain objections to the draft building by-laws and requesting that before the Corporation proceeds to pass the said by-laws to call for evidence of non-official experts and others qualified to give their opinion on the dimensions of the wooden work, walls, &c. Mr. G. Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bbalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormasjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The President at the outset remarked that first of all they should pass a motion that the draft building by-laws should be considered, and then they should take them section by section, hearing Mr. Gostling or any one else who had anything to say, and discussing such amendments as might be proposed. But he might point out that if any alterations or additions were made to any of the sections, six weeks' notice would require to be given to the public of such alterations or additions before they could be finally approved. He thought the procedure they had best adopt would be to meet every Monday until they had finished the consideration of the by-laws, leaving Thursdays for the ordinary business of the Corporation. This procedure would enable them to get through the by-laws quickly, for he thought everyone would agree with him that it was very necessary to have by-laws. It was a great reproach to a large Corporation like theirs that they should have been without by-laws so long; and they would require to take all interests into consideration, and be very careful that their by-laws should not be too stringent, so as to prevent the town spreading, while at the same they would have to take care that everybody was provided with safe dwellings. The committee who had prepared the by-laws was composed of gentlemen who had no interest on one side or another, while those who opposed the by-laws had some interest in the matter. Mr. Gostling and those he represented, would naturally like to have things more left to themselves, and he (the President) had no doubt that if all buildings in Bombay were erected by Mr. Gosling and the gentlemen he represented, they would probably do without by-laws altogether; but the by-laws were framed to guide others who had not the same knowledge or judgment as Mr. Gostling. It was very important that they should set to work and pass by-laws that would be thoroughly efficient without being too stringent.

The President then asked Colonel Wilson to propose the first motion.

Colonel Wilson moved that the by-laws should be considered.

Colonel Merewether seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried, 23 votes being given for and 4 against it.

Colonel Merewether moved that by-law No. 1 should be approved as follows:—In the construction of the by-laws hereinafter contained, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the context or subject-matter in which such words or expressions occur; that is to say,—Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females: "Person" includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate: "The Act" means the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and includes any Act which [illegible] ment or the said Act: "The Commissioner" means the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, appointed under section 54 of the Act, and includes an Acting Commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Act: "The Engineer" means the Municipal Executive Engineer appointed under section 74 of the Act, and includes an Acting Executive Engineer appointed under the Act: "Base," applied to a wall, means the under-side of the course immediately above the footings: "Topmost storey" means the uppermost storey in a building, whether constructed wholly or partly in the roof or not, and whether used or constructed or adapted for human habitation or not; "Party-wall" means:—(*a*) A wall forming part of a building and being used or constructed to be used in any part of the height or length of such wall for separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons; or, (*b*) A wall forming part of a building and standing, in any part of the length of such wall, to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on one side on grounds of different owners: "External wall" means an outer wall of a building, not being a party-wall, even though adjoining to a wall of another building: "Public building," except where otherwise defined, means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, as a place of public worship, or as a hospital, college, school (not being merely a dwelling-house so used), hotel, restaurant (not being merely a shop so used), theatre, public hall, public concert-room, public lecture-room or public exhibition-room, or as a public place of assembly or entertainment for persons admitted thereto by tickets or otherwise, or used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, for any other public purpose: "Building of the warehouse class" means a warehouse, factory, manufactory, brewery, or distillery: "Domestic building" means a dwelling-house or an office building or other out-building appurtenant to a dwelling-house, whether attached thereto or not, or a shop, or any other building not being a public building, or a building of the warehouse class: "Dwelling-house" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation: "Masonry-walled building" means a building the external walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, or other material, without the aid of timber framing: "Frame-building" means a building the external walls of which are constructed of timber framing filled in with brick, stone, or other material, and the stability of which depends mainly upon such framing. "Open building" means a shed or other structure consisting of a roof erected on posts without masonry filling between such posts, and no such structure shall be deemed to be the subject of, or referred to, in any of the following by-laws, save where the expression "open building" is used to denote the same.

Colonel Merewether suggested that Mr. Suntook, who was in favour of each by-law being read, should be appointed reader to the Corporation. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Sayani seconded the proportion for the approval of the first by-law.

Mr. David Gostling stated in reply to the President that he did not wish to address the meeting on by-law No. 1.

Mr. D. E. Wacha suggested that the Corporation should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house in order that the members might have the opportunity of speaking more than once on a motion, should they so desire.

The President: I still think, Mr. Wacha, with all due deference to your opinion, the procedure I have already pointed out to the Corporation is the proper and best method of procedure and I see no reason to change it. To go into committee and to go on talking backwards and forwards would make it very difficult ever to get through the by-laws and settle them. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Sayani remarked that another reason against going into committee was that no resolution could be finally passed by the committee: it would have to go to the Corporation, so that they would be giving themselves a double amount of work.

Colonel Merewether's proposition was then agreed to.

Colonel Wilson moved the approval of section 2 as follows:—Any of the powers, duties or functions conferred or imposed upon or vested in the Commissioner by any of the following by-laws may be exercised, performed or discharged under the Commissioner's control, and subject to his revision and to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he shall think fit to prescribe, by any Municipal officer whom the Commissioner generally or specially empowers in writing in this behalf; and in each of the said by-laws, the word "Commissioner" shall, to the extent to which any Municipal officer is so empowered, be deemed to include such officer.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya seconded.

Mr. Wacha was of opinion that it was not desirable that the Commissioner should be allowed to delegate his power to a subordinate officer, and moved that the "powers, duties or functions" referred to in the section should vest in the Commissioner alone.

The President observed that the Commissioner had certain powers which they could not take away from him and ruled Mr. Wacha's amendment out of order.

Section 2 was then approved.

Colonel Merewether moved the approval of section 3 as follows:—The following buildings shall be exempt from the operation of the by-laws hereinafter contained:—(*a*) Any building in the possession of Her Majesty or of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, or employed or intended to be employed for the use or service of Her Majesty or of the said Corporation. (*b*) Any building erected and used, or intended to be erected and used, exclusively for the purpose of a plant house, summer house (not being a dwelling house), poultry house, or aviary, which shall be wholly detached and at a distance of ten feet at the least from any other building. (*c*) Any building erected or intended to be erected by or with the sanction of the Commissioner for use solely as a temporary hospital for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Colonel Wilson proposed that section 4 should be approved as follows:—A person who shall construct a new building shall not construct any new foundation of such building on any site which shall have been filled up with, or shall have been used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter, or the carcases of dead animals, or other filthy or offensive matter, until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner or shall, in his unobjectionable discretion, have become innocuous: provided that this by-law shall not apply to any site on which public buildings, buildings of the warehouse class or domestic buildings have previously existed.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani seconded.

Mr. Wacha asked why Government and the Municipality were to be exempted from the operation of the clause, for they were just as likely to contravene the rules as anybody else.

Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that it would be better to fix a certain number of years during which the ground was not to be built on, instead of leaving the matter in an indefinite state.

The President thought the words "shall have become innocuous" met the case.

The section was then passed.

Colonel Wilson moved the approval of section 5 as follows:—Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be built with a plinth not below such level as may be fixed by the Commissioner in this behalf.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani seconded.

Mr. Gostling thought it would be better if some specific level could be fixed.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that sub-section (*d*) of section 343 of the Act provided that every building intended to be used as a dwelling should be built with a plinth at least two feet above the centre of the nearest street and not below such standard level as might be fixed by the Commissioner in that behalf. In the new by-laws the question of plinth was left open because sub-section (*d*) of the Act had been found unworkable. He had had a case brought before his notice which illustrated that fact. In this particular case, the plinth to have been brought above the centre of the nearest street would require to have been 18 or 20 feet. On Malabar Hill such a prescription would be totally impracticable; it was impossible if building was to be carried on under the Act to lay down such a rule, and the only way to get over the difficulty was to leave the matter open to the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Wacha: Would it not be possible to have graduated sorts of levels for the different districts? It is dangerous to leave all these things unsettled.

The Commissioner: This could not be done in practice.

Mr. Gostling stated that Mr. Campbell and himself in the by-laws they had drawn up had gone very carefully into the question of plinths and had drawn up 4 or 5 sub-sections to meet the difficulty, and he thought if the draft by-laws Mr. Campbell and himself had drawn up were considered in connection with those then under consideration, it would facilitate matters.

The President ruled that Mr. Gostling's suggestion could not be accepted.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya was of opinion that section 5 as it stood would override the sub-section of the Act quoted by the Commissioner, and with a view to bring them into harmony he proposed as an amendment that "Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be built with a plinth not less than 2 feet above the level of the nearest road previously erected, and as regards sites which have been previously built upon, not below such level as may be fixed by the Commissioner in this behalf."

Mr. Suntook seconded.

Mr. Carroll explained that the section had been specially considered by the committee, and they felt sure that leaving the matter open would not lead to any unpleasant consequences. It was better in a case like the present, where there was a sort of cross-fire between the Act and the by-laws, to leave the question open. It would be quite impossible for the Commissioner to override the Act itself, and in the present case, where the Act laid down that there should be a plinth of 2 feet, he could not do otherwise, as he had no option in the matter.

Mr. Gostling said he thought it would be better to leave the clause as it stood, leaving it to the discretion of the Commissioner to act as he deemed best.

Dr. Viegas observed that the clause should be sent back to the committee and moved an amendment to that effect.

The President stated that the committee had finished their labours, and accordingly ruled that Dr. Viegas' amendment could not be accepted.

Dr. Viegas: I can modify my amendment and put it in this way—

The President: As you have already moved an amendment which I have ruled out of order, you cannot speak again.

Mr. Kabraji did not understand why Mr. Mulji wanted to draw a distinction between buildings on sites previously built upon and entirely new sites. The Act had provided that this sort of by-law should apply to buildings on new sites, but that should not prevent the Corporation from making a by-law applicable to buildings on sites previously built upon. The idea that buildings on new sites only should have their plinths regulated, while buildings on sites previously built on should be built without a plinth or any plinth that might be allowed, could not be tolerated by the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha moved that the further consideration of the section should be adjourned to another meeting.

Mr. Bomonjee Master seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner remarked that if such amendments as that proposed by Mr. Wacha were to be passed, they would probably have another Commissioner before the by-laws were disposed of. While agreeing that it was most desirable they should very carefully consider all the various sections, he took the opportunity to point out that they would all require confirmation by Government. There was no real objection to section 5, Mr. Mulji's amendment only having reference to a point of law.

Mr. Mulji having withdrawn his amendment, that proposed by Mr. Wacha was put and rejected, the original motion then being declared carried.

Colonel Wilson moved that section 6 should be approved as follows:—Every person who, under the provisions of section 338 or section 343 of the Act, may be required to furnish to the Commissioner any plan or other document shall furnish triplicate copies of every such plan or other document which he may be so called upon to furnish.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani seconded.

Mr. Gostling thought the section as it stood would operate harshly towards house-owners who had to send in plans to the Municipality for sanction. For many years past it had been the practice to send in duplicate plans, one of the plans being retained in the Executive Engineer's office, and the other returned to the person applying for sanction to build. He did not see what advantage would be gained by the supply of three plans, and suggested that the word "duplicate" should be substituted for the word "triplicate" in the section.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment that "every person who, under the provisions of section 338 or section 343 of the Act, may be required to furnish the Commissioner with any plan or other document shall furnish duplicate copies of each such plan or other document which he may be called upon to furnish and that one of such duplicate plans be returned to the applicant signed by the Executive Engineer, signifying to his approval or otherwise."

Mr. Eknath Khote seconded.

The Commissioner said it was the practice with almost all licensed surveyors to send in duplicate plans, but Mr. Gostling's firm was one of the few who did not, because the Act did not insist on it. One copy was signed and sent back to the applicant while the other was retained by the Municipal executive. It was important that one plan should always remain on record, as the plan after it had been worked on by the ward officers was very often almost unfit to be placed amongst the records in the Executive Engineer's office. Another reason why three plans should be furnished was that it often happened that the plan was required in the Executive Engineer's office and the Ward office at the same time. It was not a fact that the plans would cost a great deal of money; the original plans cost something appreciable, but the other copies would only be tracings which cost practically nothing.

Mr. Carroll, in support of the retention of the word "triplicate," said the expense of the three copies would be very trifling, while they would be of great service to the executive and might prevent disputes and misapprehensions which might lead to a much greater loss of money than that represented by the value of the plans.

Mr. K. M. Shroff understood that there were several draughtsmen in the Engineer's office, and if more than one plan was required, he thought those persons might be asked to make the copies. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner explained that the staff was not large enough to do what Mr. Shroff suggested.

Mr. Gostling: I should like to speak to the amendment.

The President: I cannot allow you to speak on the amendment. I have already allowed you to speak on matters of which you have not given notice. I cannot let you speak more than once on each clause.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was adopted.

Mr. Carroll moved that section 7, referring to "materials for external and party walls" be approved as follows:—Every person who shall erect a new building shall, save as hereinafter provided, construct every external wall and party-wall and also every cross wall which, in pursuance of the by-law in that behalf, may, as a return wall, be deemed a means of determining the length of any external wall or party-wall of such building, of *good* bricks, stone, or other hard and incombustible materials (not being littoral concrete) properly bonded and solidly put together—(*a*) with good mortar compounded of *good* lime and clean sharp sand or other suitable material; or, (*b*) with good cement; or (*c*) with good cement mixed with clean sharp sand: provided always that the person erecting such new building may construct its external walls and cross walls of timber framing, subject to compliance with the following regulations and conditions, that is to say,—(*i*) All the timber framing shall be of good sound timber properly put together to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. (*ii*) The dimensions of posts shall be in accordance with the requirements of the by-law in that behalf, and the spaces between the timbers shall be filled in completely with brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible materials properly bonded together.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji seconded.

Mr. Gostling said he had some alterations to suggest in that clause for the purpose of making it more suitable, and, at any rate, to prevent it causing any friction between builders and the Municipal executive. As he took it, the first portion of that clause and sub-clauses *a*, *b*, and *c*, were for the purpose of defining that no *kutcha* buildings should be erected in Bombay, because it specified that buildings should be constructed of bricks, stone, or other hard and incombustible material. In one way it was a good clause, but he objected to the specification as to the materials to be used. It said the buildings should not only be built of bricks, but of *good* bricks. He thought the word "good" should be omitted. It was unnecessary. They must make the owner responsible for the buildings he put up. If they made a clause which would cause the Municipal Commissioner or his subordinates to see thoroughly to the requirements of every building that went up, they would have an enormous amount of work to do, and the consequence would be that builders would be inclined to trust too much to the executive and try to chisel as much as they could. They had so great difficulty in getting really good material in Bombay that they had just to build with what material they could get. He had often used and seen used Matoonga bricks. They were not what he could call *good* bricks in the sense that he would have preferred better, could they have been got. But as to the lime, it could only be made in one way, and it could not be lime unless it were good. So with mortar, it could not be mortar unless it were good. Therefore the word "good" was needless. Again, the by-laws framed in such a way and put into the hands of the municipal inspectors would give them too much power. He thought the word "good," therefore, should be left out in the first paragraph of the section and in clauses *a*, *b*, and *c*. Regarding the *clean sharp* sand insisted on, they could not get good clean sand here as in England. They should leave out the words "clean sharp" in clause *a* and delete the same words from clause *c*, adding "or some other materials" as in clause *a*. Again, the Municipal Commissioner had said the onus must be put on the house-owner. He therefore thought that sub-clause (*i*), "all the timber framing shall be of good sound timber," &c., was a clause through which the sub-inspectors might cause a deal of unnecessary trouble. Therefore [illegible] strike out the words "and between the words "such building" and "to rest on the solid ground."

Mr. Sayani expressed his willingness to accept that as a rider.

The President: If Mr. Sayani accepts this rider, your amendment (addressing Dr. Viegas) will be made the same.

Mr. Kabraji said he again most strongly protested against the word "good" being taken out. The use of good concrete and good material must be insisted upon in every respect, and if that word were deleted the by-laws would be rendered utterly worthless.

The Municipal Commissioner said, if they looked at the last paragraph, they would see it referred to some solid foundation; and to cut out the word "good" would, in his opinion, be a direct invitation not to use proper material. Good material should be properly put together, and the by-laws should be framed for the security of the town, if they were to be framed at all. He repeated that by omiting these words, people were invited to push bad material through and scamp their work. That was the inference that would be drawn from the vote of the Corporation. With reference to the last paragraph, he felt in addressing the Corporation on that matter how great a misfortune it was for the Corporation that Mr. Murzban was absent at that time. Mr Murzban was an inspector himself and the proper person to explain technical matters. He had carefully considered the matter before passing it. The reason why the pressure was not to exceed one and one-eighth ton per square foot was, he took it, to be this: when the foundation was not on solid rock, more pressure was laid down than if it were on solid rock; and that when they went beyond the pressure of one and one-eighth ton per square foot, the building was not safe. They must distribute their pressure so as to bring in a greater area of ground for the support of the superstructure.

Mr. Carroll, for the same reason as he stated before, decidedly objected to the word "good" being taken out, and added that as objections had been taken to that word "good," there were other points in other clauses which might be considered equally undesirable. For instance, in section 8, it was laid down that walls should be properly bonded if built at an angle with other walls and solidly put together. There was as much difficulty in solving that question as in defining that awful word "good" at which the Corporation had stuck. It seemed to him a most unfortunate error that the Corporation had made. He was strongly opposed to the reduction of the value of that rule by the omission of that word "good."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee said, as he had seconded the motion, he must say he was strongly opposed to the omission of the word "good." If they did not give a proper foundation to their buildings, they must come to grief, and therefore it ought to be set down that the buildings should be constructed of good material.

On a vote being taken, the amendment was carried by 23 votes against 13.

The meeting was then adjourned till next Monday, at 3 p.m.

Two deserters from the Austrian army have been detected in the act of abstracting papers from the head-quarters of the General commanding at Cracow.

THE Paris *Courrier du Soir* announces that Baron Hirsch's representatives has just purchased a tract of land of 200,000 acres in North Carolina, United States, with the object of settling on it a colony of the Jews expelled from Russia.

THE Neapolitans have been celebrating the "Feast of the Four Altars" at Torre del Greco. Miles of street were converted into an illuminated gallery to the coral-town, where no less than thirty-six altars were erected. The speciality of these altars, which are placed at the entrances to all the streets, is that before each lies a large carpet of flower-mosaic, shedding around the exquisite perfumes of fresh spring flowers. The subjects are Biblical, such as "Queen Esther before the King," "The Communion of St. Jerome," "Christ and the Fishers," &c. The workmen, who are often priests, kneel down with baskets of flowers, leaves, or bits of leaves, and petals, beside them, and compose the mosaic. Small rose-leaves are used for flesh tints, heightened by minute fragments of poppy-leaves where necessary. Ivy, violet-leaves, laurel, orange-leaves, are used for the green parts, the shadows of which are laid in with ground coffee. The artist makes use of everything that can render his picture effective. Large marguerites are used for the white pinks, and carnations of all kinds for the half-tints; broom, hortensias, lilies, dahlias, must each contribute their brilliant or fragrant petals.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE return recently published, showing the number and names of British men-of-war which have been lost otherwise than in action during the last half-century, is interesting and instructive. Particulars of the date, locality, and occasion of the loss, with the finding, or abstract of the finding, of the Court-of-Inquiry, are given in every case. Altogether 70 ships appear to have been lost from one cause and another since 1840; but among them are several vessels which can hardly be classed as men-of-war on ordinary service—such, for instance, as the Erebus and Terror. In 28 cases the disaster was attributed by the inquiring officers to errors in judgment, navigation, or seamanship; but out of these 28 only six have happened in the last 25 years which may fairly be attributed to incompetence or negligence on the part of some one or other of those responsible. If, therefore, it was the intention of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who called for this return, to use it in support of an argument that matters have changed for the worse of late, he will be disappointed. Moreover, it must be remembered that, now we build our ships of flimsy iron in place of staunch and wholesome timber, the danger to a ship, if she does touch the rocks or collide with one of her sisters, is increased a thousandfold.

That the return, however, is sure to be used in a manner which is not warranted by the true nature of its contents, is shown by the following extract from *Reynolds's Newspapers*: "Lord George Hamilton, the aristocratic and incompetent First Lord of the Admiralty, is always spouting common-places about the necessity of having a strong Navy. We are all agreed as to that necessity, but what we object to is the corruption and jobbery which surround the naval administration, the vast sums spent uselessly, the antiquated sinecurists who are receiving enormous salaries for doing nothing, and the general muddle and mismanagement of the Navy when in the hands of the classes. This condition of affairs is strikingly shown by the return which has just been issued of ships in the Navy lost since 1840, otherwise than in action. There have been no fewer than 70 battle-ships—representing a value of about £30,000,000—lost to the Navy in that time through the incompetence of the members of the classes who were in command. This terrible record shows the rotten state of our naval administration and the absolute necessity for immediate reform. But how can we hope for reform in this or anything else so long as ignorant voters will persist in sending to the House of Commons the wealthy enemies of the people.

In the strong tendency we now evince to turn Yeomanry into mounted infantry of sorts, and the partiality of even our Regular cavalry to dismounted work, it is interesting to notice the repetition of history. "In 1741 as now, says the Prussian "Official History of the Wars of Frederick the Great," the introduction of firearms had so raised, the battle value of infantry that it was sought to decrease this superiority by giving carbines to the cavalry and attaching great importance to their use. To such an excess was this fire action pushed by cavalry that they neglected the true duties of their arms. This fault was most prominent in Prussia, least so in Austria. Here the Imperial regiments had been imbued by Prince Eugene with the true cavalry spirit, and they were consequently protected from such a misconception of their duties, such a misuse of their arms." The Austrians sought success from the impetus of their charge. The Prussians, though their regulations enjoined the initiative being always taken, attacked at a slow trot, making use of their firearms. At the battle of Mollwitz the opposing schools of tactics came in contact; and, as might be expected, the Austrians rolled up the Prussians with the most complete success. Says Frederick—"My infantry fought like heroes; but my cavalry was not worth a dam.

The cavalry fire tactics are relegated to a very minor *role*, and the Prussian cavalry becomes the best in the world. If we keep on hammering at the value of mounted infantry we shall assuredly make our cavalry set a dangerous value on dismounted work, in order to show themselves superior to mounted infantry at any point. Perhaps still interesting is the following extract from General Early's despatch to Lee after the battle of Winchester, 1864, in which the Federal cavalry had swept all before them:—"The fact is that the enemy's cavalry is so much superior to ours, both in numbers and equipment, and the country is so favourable to the operations of cavalry, that it is impossible for ours to compete with his. Lomax's cavalry is armed with rifles and has no sabres, and the consequence is they cannot fight on horseback; and in this open country, they cannot fight successfully on foot against large bodies of cavalry; besides, the command has been demoralised all the time. It would be better if they could all be put into the infantry; but if that were tried, I am afraid they would all run off."

The Army and Navy Gazette has good authority for stating that the claims of the Warrant Officers will be again brought before Parliament, and that Admiral Mayne has of late taken a great deal of trouble to ascertain the views of the cloth, and to inquire into their grievances. The Warrant Officers are very sore at the opposition encountered by the first "Earnest Appeal," although they frankly admit that the document did not represent fully the views of the majority. The press is supposed to have injured their case, and even Captain Price is accused of having acted injudiciously in his method of discussing the Warrant Officers' claims. We can understand and make some allowances for the present attitude of the Warrant Officers, but they certainly do not know their best friends, and it appears that the persons responsible for the issue of the first "Earnest Appeal" were taking an unjustifiable course in inaccurately representing the views of their class. The journal that originally supported their claims, not to mention Captain Price, have been placed in an awkward position by the new attitude of the Warrant Officers; but nevertheless it is to be hoped, now the real views of the class have been definitely ascertained, that the Admiralty may see their way to improve the position of this deserving body of officers.

The final report of the receipts and proposed distribution of the Serpent Relief Fund was laid before the Committee at Admiralty House, Devonport, on Wednesday, and must be considered as very satisfactory. The total amount of contributions received is £13,319, of which £311 was spent in temporary relief by the means of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, and through Miss Weston. The balance of the fund is to be applied to the permanent relief of the distressed families, and from what we can learn of the details of the scheme for this purpose as unfolded by the Duke of Edinburgh to the meeting, it seems to have been well thought out, and likely to fulfil the intentions of the subscribers. The principal sum has been placed in the hands of the London Scottish Insurance Company, at compound interest, on a system which will allow of the sums which will be required year by year and quarter by quarter being drawn out as wanted, and the fund carried on to the end of the time when it would be required, so that every penny subscribed will be used for the individual for whom it was intended; and there will also be added to the subscribed fund a large sum, £6,500, for interest. How it is proposed to expend this sum is not made quite clear at present.

The following important "notice" has been issued dealing with "University candidates:"—"After the examination in June, 1891, University candidates for commissions in the Army will continue to compete amongst themselves at the entrance examination for the Royal Military College as heretofore, but those who may be successful will not join that institution. A candidate who is successful in November, 1891, and thereafter, must, unless he already holds a commission in the Militia or Volunteer force, be attached as a supernumerary officer to one or other of those services for the purpose of learning his drill, and will be required to obtain a certificate signed by the commanding officer and the Adjutant of the corps to which he belongs or is attached, stating whether he is generally fitted for a commission. A successful candidate will also be required:—1. To attend a school of instruction, and obtain the certificate of proficiency (Army Form E 511). 2. To qualify in the military subjects at the examinations held for Militia officers in March and September. The number of trials allowed for this examination will not exceed two, and the second trial must not be later than the third Militia examination after the candidate passes the literary further. Regulations dealing with these subjects will shortly be issued."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Darlington, 1,625 tons, Captain E Gibb, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Flambro, 1,449 tons, Captain T T Grinold, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Crathorn, 1,772 tons, Captain R Crombie, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W R Wright, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Hepworth, Mr Huggett, as cabin and 27 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo, Mr Pearson and two Misses Pearson, and Lieut Pinhorn as cabin passengers.

THE British s s Annie Barrow, 2,005 tons, Captain E Benden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

CAPTAIN W. R. RIGHT, of the Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kohinoor, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, reports that during the voyage he experienced strong south-west monsoon with heavy squalls and rain.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
„ Cyrene	1834	Hedley	D	
„ Flamboro	1449	Grenold	E	Erusthausen & Co
„ Lascyne	4151	Schmitz	F	A Simon
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1913	Richards	H J	
S.S. Trifels	1816	Meyerdich	K	Glade & Co
„ Nerano	1854	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
„ Ariosto	2341	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co
„ Ravenshoe	1288	Jones	P	K Nixon & Co
„ W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.		
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1 P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2 W&A Graham & Co
„ Po	1931	Anfosso	3 F Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1474	Orengo	4 F Bozzoni
„ Thibet	1625	Wilbmer	5 P & O S N Co
„ Lombardy	1556	Cole	6 P & O Co
„ Darlington	1625	Gibb	8 Captain
„ Europa	1433	Agnew	10 K Nixon & Co
„ Crathorn	1773	Crombie	10 W& A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Kohinur (s)	Wright	Calcutta, June 18.
7	Annie Barrow (s)	Benden	Jeddah, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Crathorn (s)	Crombie	Amsterdam.
	Flambro (s)	Grinold	Dunkirk.
	Darlington (s)	Gibb	Port Said.

The steamer Hispania, Captain Abrey, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Marseilles.

The steamer Kohinur, began to load yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—5 cases whisky, R Ramchander and Co.
Hispania s—61 cases whisky, and 13 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee; 2 casks whisky, S H Bottlewala.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Drumfels s—2 hogsheads portwine, Dinshaw Postonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Canton s—10 cases varnish, E Keekabhoy; 3 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee; 2 cases anniline dye, D Ambaram.
Oriental s—30 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 25 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 405 kegs paint of sorts, C Rajbhoy and Co; 32 cases varnish, T F Bengalee; 4 bales printing paper, B Furdoonjee and Co; 6 cases medicine, M Omersey and Co; 4 cases cheese and bacon, Bolton and Co; 5 cases anniline dye, V Toolseedas; 16 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases medicine, &c, and 11 cases cheese, Essoofally Russooljee; 100 drums linseed, A Abdool Hoosin; 6 cases varnish, H Shaik Adum and Co; 39 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride; 13 bales writing papers, M A Esabhoy; 38 cases champagne, brandy, &c. Secretary, Byculla Club; 16 cases brandy and 15 sherry wine, Holton and Co.
Pekin s—25 bottles quicksilver, H Gooaldass.
Bombay s—10 packages ink, N Cumroodin.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—88 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 88 cases brandy and 25 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 25 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy,

FROM HULL.

Douro s—16 packages papers. H Abdoolly; 100 drums linseed, T F Bengalee; 30 bales printing paper, and 33 bales straw boards, F Ardaseer Davur and Sons; 50 drums linseed oil, E Noordin and Co; 84 packages glassware, Soomar Sewjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—7 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels—5 cases wine, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—50 cases Raphael wine, Phillips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—35 cwts gum, Bhimjeebhoy Sajeen; 11 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
Aberdeen s—7 cwts peacock feathers, Cassumohoy Tar Mahomed; 57 cwts gum, 17 cwts aloes, and 9 cwts motherof-pearl shell, D Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Europa s—347 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 714 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 84 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.
Trifels s—280 bales hemp, Itcharan Hurjeewandass; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodellar and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—800 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtter; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co; 2,001 cwts popyseed, and 999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Erusthausen and Co; 1,000 cwts popyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 485 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 565 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 445 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 770 cwts castorseed, Hugo Shewer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ravenshoe s—5,000 cwts wheat, and 700 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cyrene s—15,500 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 5,481 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,600 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ariosto s—8,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 4017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts Oilbanum, Yue Lun Ching.
Bisagno s—28 cwts Sennaleaves, 149 cwts olibanum, and 56 cwts fennelseed and 38 cwts hingda, Quan Lun Eaoo; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, P F Talati.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Java s—275 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Kohinur s—78 bales cotton, H Amutukchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Pinhorn, Captain, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on transfer, from Sitapur.

JULY 4.

Gabb, Lieut, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty, from Mhow.
Hunt, Lieut-Col, Ms 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JULY 7.

Anderson, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Searle, Capt, 12th Bo Inf, on leave, from Kasowli.
Davis, 2nd Lieut, 3rd Bo L I, on Hindustani Examination, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Hunt, Lieut-Col, Ms, 7th Hussars, from leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th July 1891.

The following drills will take place this week:—
Friday, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters.
Friday, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·437	W S W	6	102·0	83.1	59	0·15	1·05	−5·89
Agra	29·492	S W	9	102·0	78·9	75	0·18	2·22	−3.52
Cawnpore	29·489	W N W	11	103·1	82·1	72	..	0·20	..
Allahabad	29·470	W S W	13	97·4	80·1	75	0·02	0·98	−0·46
Jhansi	29·526	W	8	94·0	73·2	71	0·55	1·35	−5·47
Jacobabad	29·400	Calm	1	110·0	83·0	64	..	..	−0·96
Karachi	29·530	W	21	92·9	81·7	70	..	0·01	−0·41
Ajmere	29·562	W	15	96·8	79·5	69	..	1·96	−2·05
Deesa	29·585	W N W	29	97·8	79·7	65	..	0·98	−2·38
Rajkote	29·647	W S W	3	95·8	72·3	73	..	1·16	−3·87
Veraval	29·635	W S W	4	84·8	81·2	87	0·01	1·81	..
Neemuch	29·696	W S W	8	98·8	75·0	72	..	0·98	−3·33
Indore	29·658	W S W	12	90·1	73·1	75	..	3·02	−0·29
Saugor	29·594	W S W	11	78·3	74·1	86	1·86	8·45	−0·65
Jubbulpur	29·654	W	3	75·4	73·1	92	4·34	9·87	−4·08
Hoshangabad	29·96	S W	9	89·8	74·7	80	0·01	3·18	−8·51
Khandwa	29·684	W	19	90·7	77·3	69	..	5·80	−3·91
Raipur	29·641	W S W	17	85·0	73·1	83	0·40	3·44	−11·33
Nagpoor	29·676	W S W	12	85·3	76·4	81	..	4·44	−8·77
Amraoti	29·696	W N W	13	88·8	74·9	76	..	3·73	−6·30
Akola	29·720	N W	11	82·0	75·7	73	..	3·08	−5·11
Surat	29·701	W S W	F	88·0	80·0	81	0·02	7·98	−4·22
Malegaon	29·728	W S W	18	88·8	75·2	69	..	2·79	−4·01
Bombay	29·787	W S W	19	86·8	78·3	85	0·18	21·70	−7·46
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·794	W	21	81·8	73·0	77	0·03	2·06	−3·94
Sholapore	29·828	W	19	88·8	74·0	75	0·03	2·72	−3·98
Ratnagiri	29·827	S W	14	89·4	74·1	78	0·43	27·11	−14·93
Belgaum	29·861	W S W	5	75·8	67·3	92	0·33	4·33	−6·74
Goa	29·855	W	7	79·0	70·4	79	0·31	20·15	..
Karwar	29·888	S W	7	84·2	75·2	84	0·67	31·59	−18·51
Mangalore	29·940	W S W	2	85·3	77·4	87	0·01	44·83	−2·20
Calicut	29·967	Calm	3	85·3	74·0	89	0·55	35·87	−5·92
Cochin	29·964	S	M	86·3	75·6	83	..	28·42	−7·04
Bangalore	29·958	W S W	9	80·7	64·9	83	..	9·80	+0·05
Secunderabad	29·811	W S W	16	81·4	72·3	78	0·10	2·27	−3·92
Masulipatm	29·804	W N W	7	96·2	79·5	76	0·03	4·00	−2·73
Bellary	29·879	W	13	87·0	76·3	78	..	1·98	−0·04
Cuddapah	29·883	W	..	90·6	79·9	68	..	1·43	−2·62
Madras	29·877	W	15	100·3	83·6	56	..	0·46	−2·16
Coimbatore	29·919	S W	8	86·3	72·3	89	..	0·56	−1·30
Trichinopely	29·897	W S W	14	89·1	79·3	53	..	0·72	−1·25
Negapatam	29·866	S W	2	101·1	76·7	55	..	0·61	−1·58
Colombo, 6th July.)	29·975	W S W	8	84·5	78·5	69	..	11·21	+2·46

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·08 (32·95); E. G. H.=0·30 (24·57); G. T. H.=0·16 (26·11); C. P.=0·18 (21·70).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere. The rise has been rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Lower Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and moderate to brisk in other places. Readings are relatively low in the Indus Valley and high in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep in almost all districts. The barometer reads below the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Saugor and above it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression in the Punjab. The wind directions are fairly normal. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles per hour at Deesa, Neemuch and Secunderabad, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Raipur and Malegaon, and 16 at Allahabad, Indore and Bombay. The maximum temperature is 6° to 7° in excess of the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Negapatam and 3° to 5° at Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Madras. Elsewhere the variations either way are small except at Saugor and Jubulpore, where there is a deficiency of from 7 to 11°. The highest maximum was 111° at Jacobabad. Nights are moderately hot in most places except at Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Hoshaugabad, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bangalore and Negapatam. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore, (63°.) Humidity has increased at Delhi, Agra, Raipur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Bellary, but elsewhere it has generally decreased. The skies are overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jabulpore, (4·34"), Ratnagiri (2·43"), and Saugor (1·86"), and at Dehli, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Veraval, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad and Masulipatam there have been light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, but as the barometer is above its normal height only light to moderate showers are probable. In the Punjab, the Central, and North-West Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, conditions are favourable for rain, and in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Bellary, humidity and other conditions indicate the probability of light showers. The Mail steamer Assam reports having experienced from the Gulf of Aden to lat. 13° 47' N. long. 50° 4' E. at noon on the 30th June light variable winds, fine weather, southerly to south-westerly swell and heavy dew; to lat. 15° 57' N. long. 60° 53' E. at noon on the 2nd July, fresh to strong monsoon, heavy sea, cloudy sky and high south-westerly swell; to lat. 17° 4' N., long. 66° 18' E. at noon on the 3rd July, strong monsoon increasing to a moderate gale, overcast sky, very high sea and light rain; to arrival on the 4th July fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, and considerable following sea. The s. s. "Mary Beyts" reports having experienced from the Gulf of Aden to lat. 14° 10' N., long. 53° E., at midnight on the 30th June, light to fresh variable winds; cloudy sky and southerly to south-easterly swell: to lat. 15° N., long. 59° E, at 8 a.m. on the 2nd, fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy sky, and high dangerous sea; to lat 16° N., long. 60° E., at midnight on the 2nd July south-west wind blowing a fresh gale with violent gusts, overcast sky and mountainous sea; to arrival on the 6th July fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, moderately high sea and passing rain squalls from long. 65° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The barometer has fallen slowly at Burma and risen elsewhere; in most places quickly. The distribution is similar to that reported yesterday. The readings are highest in the extreme south, and lowest at the foot of the Himalayas. The wind has been westerly in the greater part of the Indian region, but was being drawn in a southerly direction at the head of the Bay and at Burma. The force of the wind has been normal in the West Coast, and above the average at the head of the Bay. The temperature has risen in the south of Madras, Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, and at the hill stations; the mean being above the normal in Bengal and the Central Provinces. The highest maximum is 114 degrees in Khushab. A few showers only has been reported in North-west India, west of the Central Provinces, and in Madras. Elsewhere the rain has been general. Jubulpore registered four inches, and Dhubri six. Other falls have been moderate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th July, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·656
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	450
Fall of Rain	0·31
Total fall during month	7·70
„ year	21·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 6.

10 p.m.	82·2

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	84·2
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	80·0

IT was in a house where they never used SAPOLIO that "The pot called the kettle black." Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."
Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.
Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

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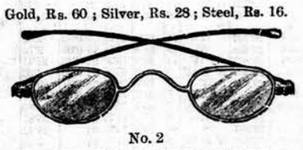

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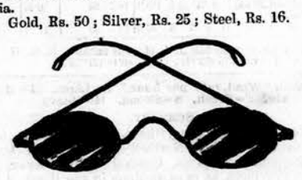

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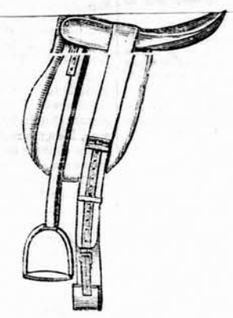

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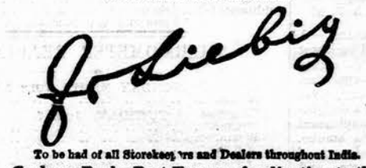

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